JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,852—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 3 P.M. 1900.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th Feb.
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PENINSULAR	5327	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5327	W. Wheler	24th "
* CARTHAGE	5193	J. R. Sendon	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* SHANNON	4362	J. Chellew	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7959	T. S. Angus	21st "
* CARTHAGE	5193	J. R. Lendon	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* SHANNON	4362	J. Chellew	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th February, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April. 1900.
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,289	15th April. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* GISELA	F. Mosca	4,233	15th Feb., 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th March, 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	7th April, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,000.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	25th Feb. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 7th Feb. 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employés, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th February, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 20th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 15th February, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingn, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 17th February.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on or about 3rd March.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 24th February.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th February, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Bouvard	15th Feb. 1900.
INDUS	6,300	Chevalier	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
ERNEST SIMONS	4,707	Durrande	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 7th March, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to,

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

BOMBAY:	KARACHI:
Esplanade Road.	Bunder Road.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHRATLEY & CO.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

FILTERS.
CHEAVIN'S MICROBE-PROOF FILTERS

EFFECTUALLY and Continuously remove all Microbes and Disease Germs from Water, and are a certain Preventative of Cholera, Typhoid, etc.

In Nicely Decorated Stoneware, and Fitted with a Silver-Plated Tap, Rs. 16 to Rs. 25, Cash.

MICROBE-PROOF PRESSURE FILTERS,

A Combination of the Idiocathartes Filter and the Porous Tube System, Rs. 25 and Rs. 39, Cash.

GEORGE CHEAVIN'S NEW PATENT "IDIOCATHARTES" REMOVABLE PLATE WATER FILTER

Is constructed on the Most Scientific Principles, differing in its construction and arrangements from all other Filters. The New Patent Idiocathartes Removable Plate Filter is simplicity itself, easy to manage, and under perfected control, while its deodorising and purifying powers are much greater than those of any other; it can be thoroughly cleansed and taken to pieces and recharged with new Idiocathartes in a few minutes by the user.

Prices, from Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 45, Cash.

DOULTON'S IMPROVED MANGANOUS CARBON

FILTER.

(NEW PATENT.)

PURITY, EFFICIENCY, SIMPLICITY.

The Filtering Medium is Composed of a Manganous Carbon-Block and two Layers of the same Material in a granulated and Powdered State, this Combination forming a most Effectual Purifying Medium. This Filter being made in several parts, is open to Inspection, and can be Cleaned without Trouble or Expense.

POCKET AND TABLE FILTERS.
FRENCH STONE FILTERS.
GLASS TABLE FILTERS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,

HEAD OFFICE.
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.

NEW AGENTS WANTED.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to anyone who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the differences in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdale C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

For fully Illustrated Catalogues, apply to the Sole Agents:—

THE BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY,
Charni Road, Bombay, (Near Messrs. STEPHENS and SONS' Stables.)
(Orders are being registered to prevent disappointment.)

GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842.)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,

18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY,	KARACHI,
Esplanade Road.	Bunder Road.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style near furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

CLEARANCE SALE.
CLEARANCE SALE.
CLEARANCE SALE.

"PREMIER" BICYCLES.
"PREMIER" BICYCLES.
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HELICAL TUBE.
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"PREMIER"
HELICAL
BICYCLES.

GREAT REDUCTIONS.
GREAT REDUCTIONS.
GREAT REDUCTIONS.

EVERY MACHINE UP TO DATE. DUNLOP TYRES.
EVERY MACHINE UP TO DATE. DUNLOP TYRES.
EVERY MACHINE UP TO DATE. DUNLOP TYRES.

Bicycles at GREAT REDUCTIONS, bringing the prices of England's Best and Strongest BICYCLES made of HELICAL TUBING lower than the prices asked for machines of obscure and doubtful manufacture.

FOR PRICES AND SPECIFICATIONS APPLY

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 1/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	12	0	PEKOE	"	0	14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	8	0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	13
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	4	0	SOUCHONG	"	0	12

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

SUB-LESSEE & MANAGER : MR JAMES BELL.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY,
AND
TWO FOLLOWING NIGHTS.
POSITIVELY LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE
ADA DELROY Co.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME MORE
SUCCESSFUL THAN EVER.
TRANSVAAL WAR
on the
LONDON BIASCOPE.
An Enthusiastic Success.
THE WHITE MAHATMA.
Weird Dream Visions.
NIGHTLY ASTONISHES AND BEWILDERS
EVERY ONE.
2 BICYCLES TO BE GIVEN AWAY, 2.
Every one entering the Theatre has an equal Chance of winning one or both of the Machines.

MISS ADA DELROY'S
12 STAR ARTISTES, 12.
A HUGE SUCCESS.
POSITIVELY THE LAST THREE NIGHTS.
Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,
Admission: Rs. 3, 2 and 1.
Doors open at 8-15. P.M., Commence at 9-15 Sharp.

GRAND FANCY FETE AND ENTERTAIMENT
ON THE OVAL
on behalf of the Bombay Presidency Famine Fund,
ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
THE 7TH AND 8TH OF MARCH,
from 4-30 till 11 EACH DAY.

SEASON TICKETS admitting at all times and also on FRIDAY if a third day is considered advisable can now be obtained, price Rs. 5 each, from G. H. MCAUSLAND, Esq., Hon. Treasurer, Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM and Co. Full Programme on Friday next.

For all information, apply to Messrs. M. F. REID, at Messrs. Wallace and Co., or D. B. Binning, High Court, the Joint Hon. Secretaries.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, will be held in the PAVILION, on MONDAY, the 19th February, 1900, at 6 P.M.

J. A. JEFFREY,
M. F. REED,
Joint Honorary, Secretaries.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are INFORMED that on the occasion of the arrival of the Right Hon'ble LORD NORTHCOTE of EXETER, G.B., Governor Designate of Bombay, on FRIDAY the 16th instant, all carriages should approach the Apollo Bundar by the road passing in front of the Sailor's Home and no carriages will be allowed on this road after 7-45 A.M.

No carriage will be permitted to drive along Lansdowne Road towards the Apollo Bundar after 7-30 A.M.

The Public attending the Mandap erected at the Pier Head are requested to be in their places by 7-40 A.M.

The Saluting Battery being near Lansdowne Road where all empty carriages will be parked, owners of nervous horses are advised to send their carriages to a safe distance by the Lansdowne Road towards Colaba.

The following Roads will be closed to heavy traffic during the hours noted opposite each Road:—

Rampart, Hornby, and Cruikshank Roads from 7-45 to 8-30 A.M.

Kalbadevi, Bhendy Bazar and Parel Roads from 8-30 to 9 A.M.

Grant Road from 9 to 9-30 A.M.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 14th February, 1900.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.
1900.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, THE 15TH INST.

Season Ticket admitting one Lady and one Gentleman to 1st enclosure, Rs. 5.

Daily admission, 1st. Enclosure, Rs. 2,
2nd. Enclosure, Annas 8.

ENTRANCE to 1st ENCLOSURE from Back Bay Road.

ENTRANCE to 2nd ENCLOSURE from Mayo Road.

Exhibits must be on the ground by 2-45 P. M. Each Day with their diary Tickets, Entrance for exhibits near Church Gate Station.

Tickets can be had at the Gate and also from Mr. D. Lindsay, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

2ND DAY, 15TH FEBRUARY.

1ST RING.

3-15	7	Light Weight Hunters.
3-35	6	Heavy Weight Hunters.
4- 5	12	Ladies' Horses under 14 hands.
4-15	10	do Arabs and Country-breds
5- 0		Championship best Arab Pony.
5-15		Championship best Arab Horse.

2ND RING.

3-10	32	Best new Importation.
3-20	23	Best Complete Turnout (Pairs).
3-35	25	do (Ponies).
4- 0	24	do (Single Horse).
		Championship Best English or Colonial
5-15		do do (Ponies),
		do do (Horses)
5-33	31	Best Country-bred.
4-30	33	Horse Jumping.
5-30	38	Ladies' Driving Competition.

General Parade of Prize Winners.
6 P.M. Distribution of Prizes.

DOG SHOW.

The Judging will Commence at 11-30 A.M. on THURSDAY, the 15th February.

DOGS to be on the Ground by 11 A.M.
Entrance for Dogs main Entrance (Back Bay Road).

D. LINDSAY,
Hony. Secretary and Treasurer.
Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MILL-OWNERS, ENGINEERS, &c.

Sale of Mill stores, Surplus and old cast iron and wrought iron Mill gear, &c.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882, and in the matter of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. (In Liquidation.)

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq. the official Liquidator of the above Company, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th instant at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Oriental S. and W. Co., Limited, at Tardeo,

A large stock of spare articles of machinery and parts for mules, ring frames, roving, intersubbing and other frames by different makers, such as Hetherington, Brooks and Doxey, Platt Brothers, &c., &c., Mill stores, heads and reeds of different sorts, iron, copper, &c., twine Hessian cotton, waste of different sorts, and other articles, too numerous to mention.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NEW PANASWADY, NEAR THAKOREDWAR ROAD.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th instant at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, by order of Mr. Thakordas Purshotamdas, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Bai Fooloooverbai, widow and executrix appointed in the Will of the late Manuklal Nerotumdas, and Bhaidas Damodhardas, the other executor appointed in the said Will of the said Manuklal Narotumdas, the mortgagors of the one part, and the said Bai Fooloooverbai and Bai Motibai, daughter of the said Manuklal Narotumdas, by her mother and guardian the said Fooloooverbai of the second part, by virtue of a mortgage deed dated the 24th January, 1899, the following landed property.

All that 5 annas share of the morgagors in all that piece or parcel of Fusuudari land or ground, held under a lease, dated the 23rd day of July, 1888, from Cursetjee Manekjee Sethna for 15 years, with all buildings thereon, bearing Ward No. 6736, and street Nos. 112 to 116, situate at New Panaswady near Thakoredwar Road, containing by admeasurement 268 4-9 square yards, and bounded on the North, by the chawl of Hanoobarbai Amthabhai, on the South by the Cart of Varjiwandas Madhavdas, and on the East by the Panaswady Public road, on the West by the chawl of Cursetjee Manekjee Sethna.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, 13th February, 1900.

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IN AID OF THE PAREL CONVENT.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
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GAIETY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY, at 5 P.M.
under the Patronage of
HIS GRACE the Revd. Dr. THEODORE DALHOFF, S. J.

PROGRAMME.

Selection	..... St Mary's Band
Song	..... Love's Gift ..... Mr Nicholson
Trio	..... Tancredi ..... J. Misses Da Costa
Song	..... Selected ..... Mr Ben Defreece
Cornet Solo	..... I Puritani ..... Mr Da Silva
Song	..... The Holy City ..... Miss Whyte
Violin Solo	..... Selected ..... Madame Koenig
Recitation	..... The blood Red Rose Miss Kershaw
Song	..... Selected ..... Mr Ben Defreece

Accompanist, Mr Seymour Dove

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

FARCE.
"ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS."
DRAMATIS PERSONNAE:
MISSES CREAGH, RUDDELL, COTTON and KERSHAW.
Messrs. HOOGWERF, MALONE and HURST.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

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GRAND CIRCUS
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THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, will be held at Oriental Buildings, on Friday, 23rd February, 1900, at 3-30 p.m.

1. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1899.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Director and Auditor in room of those retiring by rotation.
4. To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
Secretary.

Bombay, 13th February, 1900.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
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In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

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Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS are requested to pay in their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK OF BOMBAY or send them to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. N. S. GLAZEBROOK, No. 53, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB will be held at the Annexe, Apollo Bunder, at 6 P.M., on FRIDAY, 16th February, 1900, instead of as previously Advertised.

By Order,
CECIL GRAY, Secretary,
W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1900.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY authorised Mr. JOHN OWENS to SIGN our FIRM Per Procuration.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

NOTICE.

OWING to my Wife PHILOMENA, late (Mrs. T. PITTS) having LEFT MY PROTECTION, I WILL NOT be ANSWERABLE for ANY DEBTS INCURRED by her from this date.

JNO. GIDNEY,
Engine Driver, G. I. P. Ry., Igatpuri.

Igatpuri, 13th Feb., 1900.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONING ARTICLES to H. M.'s HOUSE of Correction for a period of four months, from 1st April to 31st July, 1900, will be received at the Prison Office, on THURSDAY, the 22nd February, 1900, up to 1 P.M.

2. Particulars can be ascertained from the Prison Office, Byculla.

C. N. HALL,
Superintendent H. M.'s House of Correction.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SERVANTS of VISITORS proceeding to MAHABLESHWAR or PANCHGANI, require to be provided with certificates in form B.

2. All servants are required to attend the Mahableshwar Civil Hospital, or the Dispensary at Panchgani, for Medical Inspection every morning between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M., for ten days after arrival.

3. Families of servants will be detained under observation for a period of ten days at Dhasdegher or Machutra Camp.

4. Forms of certificates are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of plague operations, Bombay or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent Mahableshwar.

5. Those intending to visit Panchgni or Mahableswar, should communicate with the Superintendent at least seven days in advance, except in cases of sudden emergency, when the Superintendent sulhod be communicated with by telegram.

6. The attention of Heads of offices is invited to Government Resolutions General Department, Nos 4492-P, dated 17th July, and 8616-P, dated 20th December 1899, with reference to Government servents proceeding to Mahableshwar or Panchgani on duty.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Lt.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableswar and Panchgani.

Mahableshwar, February 5, 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhouse Square, South, Calcutta.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-AGENCY:—MURREE, (April to October.)

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RESERVE FUND...— „ 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
1 and 2 months—6 per cent. per annum.
3 months—7 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1900.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
63 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water 0-7m., 0-5a. Low water, 5-58m., 5-38a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Horse and Dog Show, The Oval.
Harmston's Circus, 9-15 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Ada Delroy's Company.

POLO.—There will be no polo this afternoon and the ground will not be reserved.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and Transvaal, per s. s. Umhloti, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Thursday and Friday, the 15th and 16th instant.

AN ABSCONDING RENT COLLECTOR.—Mr. Krishnarao Anthoba, Assistant Secretary to Government, who resides at Kotachi Wadi, Girgaum, has reported to the police that his purdesee rent collector, named Jalumsing Ruttonsing, absconded, on Friday last, taking with him Rs. 140, collected by him from different tenants.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.—The big show is now in full swing and the programme presents so many novelties that the public taste is well satisfied. The management announce but two nights more of it, and the question is what has Mr. Manager Love in reserve. Last night the mammoth tents were crowded, and the matinee was thronged with little ones.

BROACH MUNICIPALITY.—At the quarterly general meeting of the Broach Municipality, the following gentlemen were proposed as the managing committee for the next six months by Khan Bahadur N. S. Ginwalla, and seconded by Mr. Hiralal Chunilal:—Khan Bahadur R. E. Kanga, (chairman), Messrs. Dinshaw Furdoonjee, Furdoonshaw Pestonjee, Trimbukrao Bhavanishanker, Dinbundhoo and Kumroodin Fukroodin, (members).

THE TRADE MARK CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, delivered judgment in the case, in which Mr. Charles Heniger, agent for Roskopf watches, charged Mr. C. Droz, of horoscope watches, with contravening Section 408 of the Indian Penal Code and 7 of the Merchandise Marks Act, and having in his possession for sale a number of watches with counterfeiting trade marks impressed thereon. Mr. Sealy, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Smetham, solicitor, defended the accused. The magistrate, in discharging the accused, observed that in order to sustain a charge of this nature, it was not sufficient to show that there was possibility of deception, but it must be shown that there was reasonable probability of purchasers being deceived. The magistrate thought that prosecution had failed to prove the charge and dismissed the case.

THE MAN WHO SWALLOWED PEARLS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Bashiuddin Naseeruddin was charged before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, with stealing three large pearls and forty small pearls, of the value of Rs. 300, belonging to Bhaichund Fulzarchund, a pearl merchant, having his place of business, at Shaik Memon Street. Contable Sullivan prosecuted. On Sunday afternoon accused went to complainant's shop and asked to be shown some pearls. The shopkeeper produced several lots and placed before him for inspection. Being not satisfied with these, he desired to see some more. Complainant went to his box to fetch them and on returning found some of the pearls missing. He questioned the accused but the latter denied all knowledge about them. The police were called in and the accused was searched. Two pearls were found from his clothes and one dropped from his mouth. It was suspected that the accused must have swallowed the remaining pearls, whereupon he was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. Subsequently the remaining forty pearls were recovered. The accused admitted having swallowed the forty pearls. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court.

RE MAHOMED ALI ABDUL ALI.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order with leave to serve notices and amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE NAROTUM HANSRAJ.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. Mr. Macpherson, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that five previous extensions had been granted, and the insolvent had still failed to deposit his books with the court. The application was refused.

RE S. BENJAMIN AND ANOTHER.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvents were granted an interim order.

RE KRISHNARAO SITARAM.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, stated that the latter was compromising with his creditors, and applied for a month's time. The application was granted.

RE ABDUL LATIFF ABDUL WAHID.

The insolvent, on the application of Mr. Manker, was granted an extension of his interim order.

RE GUNESH ROWJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and was granted a month's extension of the interim order with leave to serve notices, and to amend the schedule.

THE ADA DELROY COMPANY.

SATURDAY night next will bring to a termination a most successful season of the Ada Delroy Company. This company has drawn good houses and the Bombay folks have shown their appreciation of a clever and bright performance, such as is given by this gifted company. The new items in the programme last night were well received and caused tumults of laughter. The pictures of the Transvaal War in the London Bioscope caused a display of enthusiasm such as seldem witnessed. One picture in particular is worth special mention, "Major Wilson's last Stand," which shows the dominant pluck of the British soldier.

As an extra attraction two high grade bicycles are to be given away—a Hepworth and a Rover Road Racer. Every person entering the theatre is presented with a numbered coupon ticket, entitling the holder to a chance of winning one or both of the above machines. The drawing takes place on Saturday night next. Those who have not already seen this entertainment should lose no time in doing so.

THE FAMINE.

THE number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay and Sind	827,515	51,349	878,864
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh...	3,423	293	3,716
Punjab	140,740	21,612	162,352
Central Provinces	1 126,166	350,393	1,476,559
Berar	273,478	23,565	297,043
Ajmere-Merwara	81,819	16,210	98,029
Total British Provinces ...	2,453,141	463,422	2,916,563
Native States.			
Rajputana States	256,909	71,717	328,626
Central India States	100,005	6,657	106 662
Bombay Native States ..	313,347	29,606	342,953
Baroda	51,789	12,846	64,635
Punjab Native States ...	1,106	529	1,635
Total Native States ...	723,156	121,355	844,511
Grand total ..	3,176,297	584 777	3,761,074

Name of Province.	Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.				
Bombay and Sind	888,717	60,999	949,716	+70,852
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh..	3,160	563	3,723	— 7
Punjab ... — — ..	155,652	22,647	178,299	+15,947
Central Provinces	1,112,378	328,226	1440,604	—35,955
Berar — — —	265 917	20,405	286,322	+10,721
Ajmere-Merwara — —	89,520	17,534	107,054	—9,025
Total British Provinces —	2,515,344	450,374	2965,718	+49,155
Native States.				
Rajputana States — —	258,122	78,757	336,879	+8,253
Central India States .. —	72,788	9,926	82,714	—23,948
Bombay Native States —	302,172	30,612	332,784	+10 169
Baroda .. .. — —	49,347	13,890	63,237	+1,398
Punjab Native States —	1,639	1,662	3,301	+1,666
Total Native States —	684,068	134,847	818,915	25,596
Grand Total —	3,199,412	585,221	3781,633	23,559

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists.

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

JOHN RUSKIN is dead. For more than fifty years he has been a living Voice—the Voice of a Prophet of the Lord in matters of art, on the standards of beauty, on the rendering of nature upon canvas, I, for one, have nothing to say; I am not an artist; I am not an art critic. All I know is that had it not been for John Ruskin art in this country might have sunk to the lowest depth of convention and custom; the little company, consisting of Millais, Rossetti Morris, Holman Hunt, and Burne Jones, might have been silenced by ridicule and by neglect. I wish that the Royal Academy would hold an exhibition of as many paintings of the year 1843, i.e., the year before Ruskin first spoke, as can be now recovered, in order to show the change that has come over this branch of art. Ruskin, however, has done far, far more than this. He has been a great Prophet of Humanity; he has preached a gospel of work; he has denounced the old "Manchester" school and made it impossible; he has recalled the nation to the sense of things greater and more important than the creation of capitalists. "Though England," he says, "is deafened with spinning wheels her people have not clothes; though she is black with digging of fuel they die of cold though she has sold her soul for gain they die of hunger." As of old with the Israelites, it is not High Priest, Bishop, or Levite who preaches the Gospel of Humanity; it is the Prophet, and he is always a layman.

I listen to them in the train, in the tram, in the omnibus, wherever men gather together; at the club, at the corners of the street, on 'Change. I hear the same thing said everywhere in the same words. You all know those words. Presently they will take the form of questions asked by a people maddened by the blunders of a department. Let me not put these questions into shape. The time is not yet come, though many a reputation already lies humbled in the dust, and many a pretender already stands revealed in his incompetence. Meantime, listen to the ominous growling around on every side, growing daily louder like the thunder working up its way. I distinguish one word very plainly. Yesterday it was a word prescribed and hateful: to-day it is tolerated: to-morrow it will be familiar. It is the word Conscription. From the word he must pass to the act, or the Empire will crumble to dust. Nothing is more certain than the fact that a people who will not fight must fall. Conscription draws very near. There will be fierce and angry debates, but the lessons of this year are too strong, and the heart of the nation will be with the movement, and the true strength of the conscription lies in its support by all those who have passed through their years of service, and know what discipline, a healthy life, self denial, and obedience have done for themselves, and will do for their sons.

I called attention last week to the astonishing and inexplicable custom of certain papers in misrepresenting deliberately every action and every utterance of the Authors' Society. I pointed out as an illustration a few kindly and truthful comments upon a scheme which was for the sake of misrepresentation described falsely. The scheme is the creation, within the Society of a Pension Fund for the members of the Society only. This was misrepresented in various ways as a scheme for giving pensions to members of the literary profession generally, and so on. I hear now that another presentation of the scheme has been offered to the readers of a paper that shall be nameless. The scheme is so far, supported by donations and by annual subscriptions offered by the members themselves. Some of them have given sums of comparatively large amount, rising to the three figures. The leaders of this paper are informed that the true inwardness of the scheme—the real meaning of the Fund—is nothing in the world but a design of the donors to advertise themselves; A courteous, kindly, genial, truthful writer, this, is he not?

I have read, I suppose, as much criticism, reviewing, and "appreciation" of authors as most men. There is one point in which all the living critics are, I believe, in agreement with all other critics dead and gone. This point is their complete inability to predict the estimation in which the writers of the day will be held by the critics of posterity. The reason is, I take it, that the critic is unable to escape the influences of his own time. He thinks that he stands outside, being attracted unconsciously and moved in his judgment this way and that without knowing it. Novelty of style and arrangement; a happy agreement between the work of a writer and the fashions and fads of the day; the charm of unexpected phrases—these are all traps to catch the unwary critic, and he generally falls into them as readily as if he was an English general marching into a booby trap set by the Boers. In criticism, as in everything else, we are like a ship that is steering one way while she unconsciously drifts with an unseen current in quite another direction. I have before me a paper which contains some of the blunders made by the attempt to estimate writers, either contemporary or nearly so. For instance, Edmund Waller, the poet, spoke of Milton's "Paradise Lost" as a tedious work; another contemporary says of Milton that "his fame is gone out like a candle in a snuff." A critic of the seventeenth century says that "in the growling of a mastiff there is a meaning; there is as lively an expression as, and, may I say, more humanity than in the tragical flights of Shakespeare." Johnson failed altogether to appreciate Gray's odes. Shenstone said that Popes "Dunciad" was written in the poet's dotage—"flat on the whole, and including, with several tolerable lines, a number of weak, obscure, and low punning ones." Horace Walpole enumerates a whole pack of forgotten scribblers as the best writers of the day, excluding Fielding, Smollet, Richardson, Johnson, Akenside, Hume, and Collier. Johnson himself called the author of "Tom Jones" a "barren rascal." Warburton said that Smollett wrote "Nonsense ten thousand strong." Mme. de Sevigne said of Racine that the taste for his works had come in like that for toffee, and would go out as the taste for toffee. One more illustration. The "Edinburgh Review," considering Wordsworth "Ode to Immortality," said that it was "beyond all doubt the most illegible and unintelligible part of the publication." Many more illustrations might be cited to prove that contemporary criticism is liable to extraordinary blunders; the only quite safe thing to prophesy is that mere eccentricity of manner will certainly not survive, and that style without matter is like unto the hairdresser's lovely head of hair upon his waxen doll.

Let me relate a love story—a true love story—of the most moving kind. It belongs to a time when, I am quite certain, all the passions of love, of jealousy, of rage, of envy, of friendship, of enmity were a great deal stronger than they are at present, which is an age of comparative self restraint. It was in the year 1767, and in the month of September, that the banns of marriage were put up between William Griffin, bachelor, and Anne Moss, spinster. The pair were both in a humble condition of life. Now, after the calling of the banns, the girl fell into a lingering illness, in consequence of which the wedding was put off; her ill-health continued; first it caused her to lose her place; then, her money coming to an end, she was constrained to pawn her clothes, down to the buckles of her shoes. The ragged condition to which she was reduced made her ashamed of going to church, and she positively refused to marry her lover until she could appear as a decent bride ought. Now, William Griffin, who was too poor to provide his bride with a trousseau, was desperately in love. He used every argument in his power to persuade the girl to relent, but in vain. Pride—or self respect—was stronger than love. She would not go to church in rags. William, I say, was desperately in love. So much was he possessed with this passion that he fell into a melancholy. First he pawned his own clothes. No reason for this rash act is discoverable, but my theory is that out of pure love he reduced himself to the same level of raggedness as that of his girl and that he proposed that in this poverty-stricken guise they might stand together before the altar, and, so to speak, support each other. But Anne remained obdurate. Then the lover, finding that he could not in any way move her, resolved to get rid of life altogether. He could not, being religiously disposed, kill himself, but he could cause his life to be taken; he would perish innocently on Tyburn Tree. Therefore he bought a pistol and presented himself at Bow Street where the blind magistrate, Sir John Fielding then presided, and accused himself of having committed a highway robbery and said that his conscience pricked him so sorely that he could not wish to live any longer. Sir John before committing him caused further inquiries to be made. The girl was discovered, and the true reason of this wish to die. She repented at once; she fell into those swoons and fainting fits which were so common with women of her time—such, at least, as respected themselves—and she consented to marry him, even in rags and tatters. But Sir John, the best of magistrates, very kindly took the clothes out of pawn at his own expense, and they were married, becomingly attired, to the admiration of the whole parish, in Whitechapel Church.

If we consider the various forces acting upon the national mind at this moment—the Press which keeps the people in daily touch with every part of the habitable globe; the ease and rapidity of communication; the annihilation of space which enables us to converse at any distance; the cheapness of food; the rise in the standard of living; universal education; the perfect freedom of thought, speech, and action—I think that the free public library, whose uses are only beginning to be understood, will stand out as the greatest and most important factor in the immediate future. To present to the whole people, as a free gift, access to the literature of their country past and present is, if you think of it, the grandest endowment that could be invented or granted. Think what it means. There is no longer any bar of poverty should the poor lad desire to study. He will get the text books given to him by the librarian—for nothing. If he reads for amusement only, he will find the materials for recreation of the highest order in the library. The librarian will give them to him—for nothing. Then, again, it has been the custom to speak of the free library, and to think of it, as an institution for the "people" So it is; yet not in the sense intended. For the "people," dear reader, are all your countrymen and your kin; we are all the "people" one with another; and the free library belongs to the gentleman and the scholar as much as the craftsman and the shop boy. When this simple fact is recognised the free library will take the place of the subscription library, which will only exist for those who live in the country, outside the circle of any free library. Not only the craftsman, but everyone, of whatever station, will look to the free library for books both new and old.

Meantime the power of the librarian is steadily growing; he is becoming a great educational factor; his recommendation as to the selection of books will always bear great weight with his committee; he has to discriminate, to refuse admission to rubbish, yet to be catholic in his tastes and wide in his sympathies. There are many readers whom he will advise. I would rather have the good opinion of the librarian than good reviews in all the papers, because, you see, the review is forgotten, but the librarian is always there with a good word for good work. Before another decade has passed over us there will be in this country a multitude—millions, where there are now hundreds—to whom all the best literature of the nation will be familiar as household words. They will not buy books, but the library will buy book for them. And the popular author of the time will hav ean audience far greater than ever entered into the imagination of the early or the middle Victorian age. And to think that there ars sometowns which refuse even now to adopt the Act and to create a free library!

THE INDORE COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Deen Dayal who has written to you under a higher inspiration than his own is simply trying to whitewash and defend the doings of the Council, which has been working for the last six months and more. Now the working of the Council does not justify its existence as it was originally intended to be by its creator, the Maharajah. I do not support all that your Poona correspondent and his worthy connoisseur, Mr. Deen Dayal, has to say for and against the composition of the Council. The question is not whether the present Minister or the ex-Minister, Mr. K. C. Bedarkar, should be at the helm, but whether what they have been doing in the Council is worthy of the respect and approval of the public in general and specially the people of Indore, who are interested in its decisions and findings. So far they have disappointed us. If you look at the constitution and individual members who form the Council, you will find that there is not a single independent member who will throw the weight of his experience in the final finding of a case. They are mostly all, sleeping partners in the concern. I will not attempt to be a critic of the qualifications of the individual members, but if Mr. Deen Dayal would challenge me I shall not hesitate to do so even if I am called upon to undertake the thankless task of pointing out weaknesses, defects, and even virtuous qualities, if any, of the individual members. All that the public desire is not this or that man, but a strong man who could form his judgment and stimulate it into instant action, instead of the present tardy and slow process which the Council adopts.—Yours, &c.,

GOPALRAO JOSHI.

Indore, 10th February.

INDIAN RAILWAY BRIDGES.

THE building of big railway bridges in India was formerly a very slow business, five or six years being occupied in construction; but now with improved methods these structures are rapidly thrown across even the widest and deepest of rivers. Withim the next few months the bridge over the Indus at Kotri, and the Godaveri and Rupnarain bridges, both on the East Coast Railway will be completed. Their construction has been exceptionally rapid, and their opening will immensely facilitate traffic on the lines which they are intended to serve. The Rupnarain bridge is one to which particular attention may be called as it will not only serve the East Coast system but will also have an important bearing on through traffic between Calcutta and Bombay over the Bengal-Nagpur line. When what was formerly termed the Howrah-Midnapore Sini section is in full working order the mails to and from Bombay must presumably be carried by the direct route through the Central Provinces instead of being taken via Allahabad and Jubbulpore. As matters now stand the distance by the latter route is 1,400 miles as compared with 1,279 via Assansole and the Bengal-Nagpur system, while the 1st class fare is Rs.112 and Rs. 84 respectively. Owing, however, to the greater speed on the East Indian Railway the mail trains by the longer route take only 45 1-4 hours for the through journey, whereas those travelling through Nagpur take nearly 48 hours. The Postal authorities and the public naturally give the preference to the quicker route, by time, ignoring the longer distance travelled. When the Bengal-Nagpur Company have completed their line from Khargpur (the junction for Midnapore) to Howrah they will no longer have to work their trains over the E. I. R. line to and from Assansole, as they will have independent communication with Calcutta. Then the distance from Howrah to the Victoria terminus at Bombay, by the direct route through the Central Provinces, will be roughly 1,200 miles, or 200 less than that by the older route via Allahabad. Taking an average speed of 30 miles an hour the journey between Calcutta and Bombay should thus take 40 hours only. Until the new sections of the line have thoroughly settled down this rate of speed will not be possible; but a year hence everything should be ready for rapid traffic both as regards passengers and mails. We may add that the line from Khargpur junction to Howrah will be a double track, all the bridges being constructed to carry two sets of rails.—*Pioneer*.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA COTTON.

Final summary of the cotton crop in the five principal cotton growing districts in Burma, 1899-1900:—The estimated area under cotton is now reported to be 1,61,235 acres, a slight decrease of 152 acres compared with the area reported in December. The outturn of cleaned cotton is estimated at 32,900 bales of 400 lbs. each. The outturn from the Meiktila, Myingyan and Thayetmyo districts is estimated at 22,688 bales. The increase is due to the revision of the Meikila figures by the Deputy Commissioner. As compared with last year, the large decrease in Thayetmyo is mostly due to the low priess prevailing last year; in Sagaing the decrease is partly due to scanty rainfall early in the season. Thayetmyo, Sagaing, and Meiktila report a 14-anna crop despite the damage done by the heavy rain at the commencement of November. In Myingyan a large area sown with cotton was badly injured by want of rain.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST MEMORIAL FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Name of Subscribers.	Amount Rs.
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H H the Maharaja Saheb of Kolhapur	2,000
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Baronet	1,000
The Hon Mr Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit	750
Messrs Jehangir, Dhunjibhoy and Peerozshaw Petit	250
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Mr Adamjee Peerbhoy	500
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Mr Abdool H[illegible] Adamjee Peerbhoy	100
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Messrs Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co	150
Messrs Ebrahim Noordin & Co	150
Mr Dossabhoy Framjee, C S I	125
Mr J A Sett	125
Messrs Sorabjee and Kawasjee Dadabhoy H Dubash	125
Sir Lawrence H Jenkins, Kt	100
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Mr Heeralal Ramgopal	100
Mr Dinshaw Bomonjee	100
Mr Bhugwan Gungaram	100
Khan Bahadur Mahomed H Hakim	100
Mr Byramjee Jeejibhoy	100
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Mr Abdulally Karimjee	51
Mr Dhungarsi Bhimjee	51
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Khan Saheb Haji Ebrahim Sumar	50
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Mr F C Rimington	35
Messrs Nanu and Hurmusjee	31
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Messrs Cullianjee Narayenjee, Osborne Marshall, Khan Bahadoor Naorojee Byramjee Santook, Dr Temooljee Bhicajee Nariman, Framjee B Jeejeebhoy, R S Powalla, K R Kama, Muljee B Barbhaya, R J Broadley, H B Shepherd, H W Shepherd, Joharmul Fozdar, Danmul Sivbux, Sakulchund Hargowandas and Co, Oodhavjee Valjee, Shavaksha Dorabjee Chapgar, Dinshawji Bhikajee Khan and Co, Ishwardas Lukhmidas, S E Shellim, Jairam Hurry, Lookmanjee Soolemanjee, Koverjee Bojee and Co, Prof K D Naigamwalla, Dadabhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Premchund Roychund, An Admirer, Tarachund Ramchunder, Jehangir Byramjee, Mahomed Ibrahim, Chutoorbhooj Haridas and Co, Husonally Mahomedally Bambost, Valjee Mangaljee, Mahomed Jafar Jumabhai, and M Goolam Sirwer each Rs. 15.

Mr Shrinarayen Danmul, Rs. 12.

Messrs Musajee Ismaljee, Tullockchund Hokmichund, Sorabjee Framjee Madraswalla, and Joowarimul Moolchund, each Rs 11.

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Messrs N S Ginwalla, Furdoonshaw Pestonjee Baroo, and Barjorjee Sorabshaw Moonsifna, each Rs 3.

Messrs. M C Jussawalla, Hormusjee Cowasjee, Dara C Mowrawalla, Sheriarjee Dorabjee, Gulam Mahomed Bulan, Musajee Tyabjee, Abdul Hoosein Daudbhai, Mahomedally Mulla Hakimjee, Adamjee Shaik Shamsudin, Abdul Hoosein Shaik Kamrudin, Karimbhai Mulla Hakimji, Abdullabhai Shaik Shamsuddin, Kamrudin Alibhai, Adamji Karimji, Jiwanjee Daudbhai, Shaik Hakimjee Alibhai, Amirudin Ibrahimjee, Jivaji Sallubhai, Abdul Husein Isajee, Kedibhai Bhaijibhai, Mulla Amiji Karimbhai, Adamji Karimbhai Dosaji, Hakimjee Lukmanjee, Tyabji Mamuji, Jiwakhan Tyabji, Abdulally Daudji, Dosabhai Sulemanji Sukerwalla, Rajbhai Alibhai, Sultan Ali Daudji and Isaji Dosaji, each Rs. 2.

Messrs Jamsetjee Cowasjee Mowrawalla, Jorbhai Dadabhai Parakh, Nowroji N Vakil and Cursetjee Edalji Lakawalla, each Re. 1. Total—Rs. 26,931.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Troid, 2,075 tons, Captain O. A. Sunby, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bezwada, 3,270 tons, Captain J M Tyrell, will sail to-day, for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ellora, 1,494 tons, Captain J Wilson arrived in harbour yesterday, from Busreh 30th January) with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okara 3,439 tons, Captain F W Fry, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta (31st January,) with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Obra, 3,496 tons, Captain Geo Browne, arrived in harbour on the 13th inst. from Rangoon, (3rd February,) with a cargo of rice.

THE German East Africa Line's, steamer Safari, 891 tons, Captian Clez, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. Strandes, Mr. and Mrs. L. Greizoux and infant, a gentleman, Mr. G. F. Wohlley, Mr. and Mrs. Rubin, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wiedmann, Mr. G. B. Vyas, and 80 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain W T Steward, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Miss K McKintosh, Miss E S Piolts, two ladies, Syed Mahomed Salis, Syed Abdool Razar, Mr Sulleman, Mr Abdoola bin Daliel, Mr Yusoof, Mr Syed Ahmed, Mr Abdoola, Mr Yusooff bin Hussein, Mr Abdoola Mahomed, Mr Hajee Mamoed, Mr Sayed Shariff, Mr Yahayay bin Jabar, Mr Hajee Abdoola, Mr Goolam Hoosein, Mr Abdool Kassum, and two ladies, Mr Shahjera, Mr Abdool Raziz, Mr Sayed Abdoola, Mr Abdoola, Mr Aly bin Hajee and 65 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Obra s	Browne	Rangoon, Feb 3
14	Ellora s	Wilson	Busreh, Jan 30

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Parramatta s	Symons	China
	Clandieshoe s	Leisk	Calcutta
	Safari s	Klez	Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Khandalla, Stewart, for Persian Gulf.
„ Bezwada, Tyrrell, for Rangoon.
„ Troid, Sundby, Calcutta.
„ Caledonien, Boulard, for Marseilles.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 14.

FOR DUNKIRK.
John H Barry s—6027 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.
Sultan s—394 cut gum, Volkart Brothers; 50 baleshmp, Kiddie Reeve and Co; 200 cwt turmeric 50 cwt gum Bane and Krause.

FOR ODESSA.
Gisela s—510 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.
D Balduino s—10680 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 400 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Broteers; 150 tons oldirur, C Boggiouo; 2001 cwt linseed, 2615 cwt gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers; 50 tons iron E B Parekh; 50 bales cotton Glade and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Gisela s—4 cwt peacock feathers F Fischer and Co; 7 cases brassware, Samuel Fitze and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Candia s—50 cwt onions, Hajee Oosman Abba; 30 cwt peacock feathers, Hajee Esmal Goolmohomed; 1 case peacock feathers, E Noordin and Co; 408 cwt raisins, 85 cwt olibanum Quan Sun Kcoo; 40 cwt angoor M M Essabhoy.
Melpomene s—181 bales twist E D Sassoons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Candia s—113 cwt sandichoo 100 bales twist Talati and Co.
Melpomene s—250 bales twist R S N Talati and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Madeline s—100 bales cotton V S H Reddy and Co.
Candia s—400 bales cotton, V S H Reddy and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 15th February, 1900.

The Squadron will parade this morning (Thursday) at the Riding School, at 7 a.m. Dress—Drill Order.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th February, 1900.

1. There will be 10-inch R M L Gun drill this evening (Thursday) at Town Hall Compound and Nesbit Road Head quarters, at 8-45 p.m.

2. The proficiency class will meet at Nesbit Road Headquarters to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m.

3. The following members having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as under:—No. 701 Gr F H Stephens No. 3 Subdn No. 1 Co; and No. 702 Gr A C Cole, No. 4 Subdn No. 1 Co.

4. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club on Saturday afternoon next the 17th instant at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to Colaba North Fort for Gun drill and Fort Manning.

All members should endeavour to attend this parade especially Gun Layers and Range Finders.

Dress:—Drill order, without Arms, putties to be worn.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th February, 1900.

1 The Regiment will parade as strong as possible tomorrow (Friday) next, the 16th instant, at 6.30 a.m. near the Oval, opposite the Clock Tower, to assist in lining the streets on the occasion of the landing of the Right Honorable Lord Northcote, C B, Governor designate of Bombay.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram Cars as follows:—
St. Mary's College—One Double and one Single Car to leave Victoria Gardens at 5-45 a.m.

2. The Regiment will parade on Saturday next, the 17th instant, at 11 a.m. near the Oval, opposite the Clock Tower, to assist in lining the streets on the occasions of the departure of His Excellency, Lord Sandhurst, G C I E. (Honorary Colonel of the Corps). Officers Commanding Companies will endeavour to have their Companies paraded at full strength on this occasion.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram Cars as follows:—
St. Mary's College—One Double and one Single Car to leave Victoria Gardens at 10-15 a.m.

3. The following Promotion will take effect in I, Company from this date—No 4378 Cadet C Ward to be Lance Corporal, vice Lance Corporal J Hardie resigned.

4. The Prospectus of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Carbine Association has been received and may be seen at Head-quarters. Matches V and VII are open to all Efficient Volunteers, and will be fired for at Coorla on the 17th and 18th February, 1900.

5. Lieutenant H C Roe is posted to A. Company from this date.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the Annual Meeting of the Bombay Volunteer (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association has been fixed to take place from 19th to 24th instant.

MAJOR LUTTENS, R.E., is appointed Commanding Royal Engineer, Poona District. Captain Barton officiates as C. R. E., Rawalpindi, and Captain Dealy in a similar capacity in Sind Disttict.

WORTH NOTICING

REPAIRS & ACCURATE ADJUSTMENTS

Of Theodolites, Nautical, Astronomical and Optical Instruments.

ELECTRO-PLATING

In all its branches has been recognised to be our specialities, and no other firm on this side is up to date able to challenge our firm in the above branches.

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SILVER GILT WATCHES.

WE have an Excellent Collection of key wind Silver Gilt WATCHES, the lever movements of which are really FIRST CLASS, and in the ordinary way, quality for quality should sell for Rs. 50 each; but as preference is now given to Stem-wind Watches, we offer these excellent time-keepers to those who do not consider a key-wind watch inconvenient at the bargain and Clearance Price of

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Complete in case with spare glass, main-spring and a guarantee for 2 years.

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GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.

Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a

NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK,

Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

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FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room & bath-room, per diem Rs. 7.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one person, per diem Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons, per diem Rs. 13.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one or two persons, per diem Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (20,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per measem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 14.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 11-16—3-8
Bar Silver	27 1-2+1-16
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	64 3-16—1—16
3 per cent. French Rentes	100 3-4 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	103 1-12 "

EXCHANGE is quiet but steady with very little business passing. Some T T was given 1-4 3-33 up to 15th March, with 1-4 1-16 offering for all the month, a few Credits were placed at current rates for ready and near delivery.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market keeps steady opening for ready at Rs. 95-3-0 and Rs. 95-5-0 for 1st March settlement closing 1-16th higher with sellers.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Very little doing in a quiet market with no change of importance to report.

WHEAT.—Nothing fresh to report.

SEEDS.—Linseed market firm with sellers asking Rs. 8-12-0. For April-May, speculators are bying at Rs. 8-7-0.

Gingelly—Firm unchanged.

Rape Seeds—Firm, nothing doing.

Castor—Firm speculators buying for April-May, Rs. 39-8-0 per candy.

FREIGHTS.—Nothing doing, but the market is perhaps a shade quieter as it is impossible for shippers to pay sellers' rates.

COALS.—Very little doing—a lot of 400 tons Singareni was sold at Rs. 13-4-0, and a resale of 500 tons Birds Navigation, Ex'Okhara, to consumers is reported at Rs. 13-8-0.

COTTON.—In Liverpool the market closed firm—Manchester strong. Surats quiet but steady. Arrivals irregular.

Total day's sales	7,000 bales.
" " Surats	nil
Sales on Spec. and for Export	500 "
Total day's Imports	23,000 "
Middling Americans	5 4-32 plus 3-32.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool.—

Feb.	Feb.-March	March.-Ap.	May.-June	June-July.
5·1	4·61	4·57	4·50	4·48
—1-64	— 1-64	—2-64	—1-64	—1-64

NEW YORK.—

The day's receipts at U. S. Ports	73,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	6,000 "
" to France and Continent	11,000 "
Mid.-Uplands	8 3-4 plus 3-16
Futures, May	8·64 plus 37
" Aug.	8·83 plus 33
Silver	59 plus 1-8
Exchange on London	4·87 3-8+1-8

Owing to the rise in Liverpool and the still greater rise in New York, our market opened firmer with higher rates, and a good business has been done by Exporters, the Mills taking but very little. For Japan Khandeish and Oojein were the principal qualities bought.

The total Sales at Colaba during the day amounted to between 2,500 and 3,000 Bales.

	Rs.
Good Broach for March is quted at	238
Fully Good Bengals, for March is puoted at	224
Good Bhownagger May is quoted at	233,234

The receipts of Cotton into Bombay:—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	612
Barsee & Nugur	613
Berar	426
Total Oomras	1,651
Hingunghat	62
Dhollera	352
Compta & Dharwar	259
Westerns	109
Bengals	1,590
Sind	427
Persian	18
Total	4,459

Summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay Yesterday:—

	cwts.
Wheat	84,822
Linseed	1,678
Rapeseed	1,251
Gingellyseed	53,537
Poppyseed	55
Groundnuts	864
Castorseed	6 515
Rice	72,781

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Bhownugger	4 7-32.

The Manchester Market has been strong.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64 3-16
Bar Silver	27 1-2

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, FEB. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine arrived here this morning.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Small Cause Court suit for Judgment.

135-16,420-95—Pestonjee R and K—Gokulchand Bahadurmal and another vs Luchminarayen Mukhanlal and others—Bhalshanker and K.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

415-99—Payne G S and Co—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Nassurbhoy Carramsey and others—Dikshit and D.

717-97—Nanu and H—The Manmar Mnfg Co Ld vs Mooljee Jivraj and others—Payne G S and M Manshukhlal D and J and Pestonjee R and K.

635-98—Payne G S and M—Esufally Faizallabhoy and others vs Harrikisondas Harribhai and others—Crawford B and Co.

639-98—Payne G S and M—Esufally Faizallabhoy vs Farben Fabriken Bayer and Co Ld—Crawford B and Co.

544-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Thacker Laljee Doongersey vs Bhawoo Nursoo and another—Bhalshunker and K.

330-99—Payne G S and M—Wallibai vs Ramabai—Thakurdas D C and H.

437-96—Wadia and G—Zarnanlal Kishorilal vs Mahalbrai Rammilal and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

282-99—King and C—Hajee Essack Hajee Ayub vs Rabiabai and others—E G and W, and M and V.

694-99—Little and Co—Essa Jacob Hajee Jamal vs The Municipal Commissioner and another—Crawford B and Co.

439-95—Mathabhai J M—Lakhmidas Harriwalabdas vs Sakinabee and others—Nanu and H.

690-99—Thakurdas D and Co—Abdulla Hajee Dawood and others vs Goolam Ali Mahomed Lajam—R P Bharucha.

195-99—Crawford B and Co—Goolam Hoosum Allibhoy vs Farbwerks Vorm Lucius and others—Craigie L and O and Inperson.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

289-98—Khunderao and S—Chandulal Sukial and others vs Shomlal Sakhanand and others—Payne G S, and Co.

442-98—Wadia and Co—Purshotum Shewji vs Khatao Dedhar and another—Bhaishanker and K.

859-99—Bhaishunker and K—Khatao Dedhar vs Purshotum Shewjee—Wadia and Co.

76-93—Massuklal D and J—Bai Dahi alias Navivahu vs Hurgowandas Jeewandas—Muljee and B and Little and Co.

376-99—Sorabjee and J—Phiroz Ruttonjee Watcha vs Framroze Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.

367-98—Sorabjee and J—Abdool Hoosein Nujmudin vs Framroze Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.

486-98—Daphtary and F—Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin vs Framroz Jamshed Aga—Sorabjee and J.

563-99—Daphtary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin—Sorabjee and J.

192-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Munchershaw Bomanjee Chotia vs Dwarkanath Sadanand Kale and others—Thakurdas D C and H B and K and Edgelow G and W. (For postponement).

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

For Judgment.

726-99—Bhaishanker and K—Ambalal Sarabhai vs The Bank of Bombay—Crawford B Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

5-1900—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Dharamsey vs Gokuldas Bhawoo and another—Wadia and G.

639-98—In person—Loomba Rama and others vs Kisanchand Mungilajee.

799—In person—Bhanabhoy Bhoodrajee and others vs Lakmidas Hansraj.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

46-99—Sorabjee and J—Mariambai vs Rambai and others—Payne G S and M.

16-99—In person—Hurrishunker Gokulchund vs Panalal Gokulchund.

Long Causes.

515-99—H M and M—Vulubhdas Gordhandas vs Dwarkadas Dharamsi and another—Craigie L and O and Bhaishunker and K.

600-99—Bhaishunker and K—Bai Sooraj vs Bapalal Manilal Mag and Co.

28-99—Pestonjee R and K—Byramjee Hormusjee Shroff vs Hirabai and others—Edgelow G and W and K J Mantri.

127-99—Hirabai M and M—Hajee Kadardina vs Hajee Saboo Siddick and another—E G and W and T D O and H

353-99—Shamrao P Keshnath Gopinath and another vs Dhunath Sitanath and others—Khunderao S and Balkrish V N K.

641-99—Ardeshir H and C—Fatmi Babibi vs Doctor Goolam Terwar—Southam Bon. For postponement.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A SERIES OF

ARTICLES on THE ARMY and NAVY by the Right Hon. Sir CHARLES DILKE and Captain Sir J. R. COLOMB, with an article on "CONSCRIPTION," by CHARLES LOWE, M. A., will be commenced in

the 'BOMBAY GAZETTE"

of February 16,

The importance of these contributions, in view of the present crisis, cannot be exaggerated.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" of FEBRUARY, 16.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

COLE—February 7, at Penshurt, Peermaad, Travancore, the wife of R. Wynne Cole, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HODGSON—WELLS-DYMOKE—February 7 at St. Mark's Bangalore, Captain W. G. Hodgson, 17 M. L son of the late Colonel Hodgson, B S C, to Violet Gabrielle, youngest daughter of the late Lloael Wells-Dymoke.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1900.

A DISTINGUISHED French publicist, not usually given to extravagant laudation of our insular ways, recently observed a propos of difficulties in India and South Africa that nothing is more remarkable than the great energy and unobtrusive devotion for duty with which British administrators face unexpected situations, and the serenity with which they bear the caprices of fortune. This generous appreciation of one of the best characteristics of our rulers applies in an especial manner to Lord Sandhurst during his anxious years of office in this Presidency. Never was an administrator so beset by such a concurrence of calamities, which no human foresight could avert. They were confronted with a courage that never failed, a courage sustained by the assumed conviction that however dark the prospect might appear, the steady application of all available means would mitigate suffering and restore prosperity. Even in the first year of his Governorship, there were indications of coming trouble. The year 1895-96 was below the average alike in agriculture and in commerce. Famine conditions prevailed throughout a great part of the Deccan from November, 1896, all through 1897 and, in parts of Poona and Sholapur districts, as late as September, 1898. In September, 1899, began the Gujerat and Deccan famine, from which those parts of the Presidency are still suffering with little prospect of amendment until the setting in of the monsoon in June. The five years of Lord Sandhurst's Governorship include but one, 1898-99, of good harvests and brisk trade. The famine is not the worst enemy that has afflicted Western India in these sad years. The plague appeared in the City of Bombay in September, 1896, and since that time the Presidency has never been free from it. During the first two years of its prevalence, business suffered so severely, especially the export trade, that to the timid it appeared that Bombay would never recover its former prosperity. More than half the population fled in panic, carrying the germs of the disease throughout the Presidency and threatening all India. The outbreak was so sudden and so wholly unexpected that the measures to combat it had to be taken on the spur of the moment, and with no other guidance than the experience of Hong Kong. In that Crown Colony the chief sufferers were the Chinese inhabitants, who resisted the application of sanitary measures, keeping the dead in their houses, with a view to their subsequent interment in Chinese territory. To overcome this resistance and "stamp out" the disease—an operation which at that time was deemed perfectly feasible—the most drastic measures were freely resorted to by a committee armed with full powers by the Local Government. A gun-boat was brought close to the Native Town to overawe the recalcitrants, and the men of a British regiment were employed to cleanse and disinfect the dens in which plague was raging. These operations were supervised by medical men sent out from England for that duty. When 80,000 of the Chinese population had fled to the neighbouring coast of China, infecting the villages near with plague, the epidemic began to subside in Hong Kong, and the subsidence was not, unnaturally, attributed to the energetic measures employed in the affected locality.

Upon the appearance of the plague in Bombay, the Municipal authorities applied the provisions of the Local Act, inspected and disinfected houses where cases occurred, and proceeded to compulsorily remove the sick to the Municipal hospital. This measure aroused such apprehension amongst the native community that riots took place, and the Municipal conveyances were attacked and destroyed in the streets. A general strike was threatened, which, if it received the development that seemed likely, would have deprived the city of the sanitary agency which, in the absence of a completed sewerage system, is essential. The Municipal Commissioner under these circumstances wisely discontinued the compulsory removal of patients. The plague continuing to spread, there was a disposition to attribute its ravages to the absence of drastic measures. On the advice of certain of the doctors of Hong Kong experience the Secretary of State ordered that the plague administration should be entrusted to a Committee armed with full powers to deal with the plague on virtually the same lines as had been followed in Hong Kong. Lord Sandhurst's Government accordingly appointed a Committee with General W. Gatacre as Chairman to carry out this mission. Lord Sandhurst, to reconcile the city to the new regime, pointed out that to avert the ruin of the trade and prosperity of the city, it became an imperial necessity to entrust the plague operation to a special agency and that this measure was not a blow aimed at Local Self-Government. At that time the plague was declining steadily at the rate of 200 a week, and it may be safely said that, if the Government on the spot had not been overruled by a higher authority unaware of the local conditions, there would have been no plague committee and that the epidemic of plague would have subsided just the same. With a falling epidemic more than two score hospitals, public and private, were at once constructed, several regiments were employed to assist and enforce house-to-house visitation. Fortunately the plague decreased before the discontent and even disaffection excited by what was rightly or wrongly regarded as an unwarrantable interference with the habits, domestic and religious, of the native population, had attained serious proportions. It must be here stated that Lord Sandhurst, personally, did all that was possible to reconcile the people to the measures deemed necessary for their own protection. He held a public meeting, at which he invited the leading members of the native community to reassure their brethren by taking part in house-to-house visitation and visiting the hospitals. This call was largely responded to. The Governor himself visited the hospitals and the segregation camps and did everything to encourage the people to bear up. General Gatacre having returned to England, the military element in the operations was greatly reduced, while the measures prescribed and insisted upon by the higher authority were more rigorously enforced. The discontent became so widespread and so serious that Lord Sandhurst saw the necessity of modifying the system. Leaders of the different communities were invited to discuss matters at Government House, and the proposed modifications were explained and received general approval. Before they were publicly announced an incident occurred in the native town that precipitated a serious riot, only suppressed by the prompt action of the police and the military. Some Europeans who had nothing to do with the plague measures, were set upon in the streets and beaten to death; there was an avowed intention to kill all Europeans, close all markets and shops, and stop the loading of steamers in the docks. Fortunately these disorderly reprisals were only partially carried out, but the attempt caused great alarm and for some days put an end to all business. The police under the Commissioner, Mr. R. H. Vincent, and the military under General Ventris restored and maintained order. But as in the first outbreak serious outrages had been committed and one of the plague hospitals set on fire. There was the possibility that the relaxation of the plague regime, already decided upon, might not appear to be a concession to mob law. At that time with a full sense of responsibility we pointed out that the attempt to enforce regulations, abhorrent to the population as a whole, had signally failed to stamp out the plague. On the contrary, by leading to the concealment of more than half the cases that occurred, the victims of the disease being removed from house to house, tended to spread the plague. Under the circumstances it was the duty of the Government to carry out the policy it had decided on, and decline to be deflected from it by a transitory outbreak of disorder. The Government wisely took the same view and the necessary modifications were made, with the result that the plague measures no longer gave rise to panic and a disposition to resist authority.

The most important single measure of Lord Sandhurst's Governorship is unquestionably the organisation of the Bombay City Improvement Trust, to remove the slums and open up the Native Town to the health-giving seabreezes, and put an end to overcrowding. This undertaking will require an expenditure of some ten crores or more; but the public spirit and generosity, with which the Government of India have agreed to place the valuable unoccupied land it possesses in the Island of Bombay at the disposal of the Trust for a period of ninety-nine years and the reclamation of some two million acres from the sea, will, it is expected, go far, eventually, to recoup the outlay. The scheme is an enlargement of those which have remodelled the worst areas in Glasgow, Manchester and Birmingham. Lord Sandhurst, many months before the outbreak of plague in Bombay, personally inspected the worst slums in the Native Town and the Fort, and expressed the opinion that they exceeded anything he had seen in the slums of London or Edinburgh. He also visited the Primary Schools in Bombay and was so impressed with their insanitary condition that he caused a large sum to be allocated in the next Budget for their improvement. Were it not for the adverse conditions which diminished the available revenue during the last four years, more would undoubtedly have been accomplished towards these and other improvements. But little in the way of progressive administration was possible when there was no money in the treasury and the attention of the Government was preoccupied by the fearful calamities of plague and famine. Nevertheless Lord Sandhurst endeavoured always to keep in view the abiding interests of the Presidency committed to his charge.

TROUBLE seems to be working upon the Burmo-Chinese frontier whence our Rangoon correspondent sends us discomforting news. On Sunday he wired us that Mr. Bagshawe, a railway engineer on survey duty, was attacked on Thursday, at ten o'clock, at night, in his camp, on the west bank of the Salween, twenty-two miles south of Kunlon ferry, by a body of Las, or Was, as they are more commonly called, from east of the Salween. One of Mr. Bagshawe's escort was killed, two wounded, and his tent looted. One of the raiders was killed by military police who were sent for from Hopang and Kunlon ferry to escort the party to Hopang, where a strong force of military police is stationed. Three Was were killed and Mr. Bagshawe marched to Hsikkha, five miles from Hopang, where he was met by a force of military police under Captain Raidy. What that officer accomplished towards punishing the offenders is not yet known. But it cannot have been much, for the next day another outrage, of a more serious character, was committed. In this two British officers were killed and a third injured. The officers who lost their lives were Major Kiddle, Royal Army Medical Corps, who has been on duty with the Chinese Boundary Commission since November last, and Mr. A. B. Sutherland, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Upper Burma. The injured official was Mr. Litton, the British Consul at Szumao. Our correspondent tells us that the bodies of Major Kiddle and Mr. Sutherland were recovered and that Mr. Scott, the Boundary Commissioner, is conferring with General Liu as to measures for punishing the tribesmen. General Liu is the head of the Chinese Boundary Commission. But what he is likely to agree to will not amount to very much, for we have already much experience of that gentleman's haphazard way of dealing with important questions. He delayed the work of the Boundry Commission, time and again, with characteristic dilatoriness on the most trivial excuses and if we wait until he assists in the punishment of the delinquent Was, it will come later than that of the Last Judgment. Mr. Scott, the Boundary Commissioner, is no doubt fully aware of this fact. He also knows the peculiarities of the men with whom he and his co-workers on the Burmo-Chinese frontier have to deal. Only three years ago he had trouble in the Northern Shan States and was employed throughout the open season on an expedition to the Chinese frontier and the Wa States. His tour added considerably to our knowledge of the Wa country, but the attitude of certain of the tribes compelled him on various occasions to assume the offensive. Several villages were burnt and other losses inflicted on them, Mr. Scott's party losing some in killed and wounded. Next open season the Was invaded the eastern borders of the State, but fortunately, with less injury to us than on the present occasion. They were driven off with much difficulty by the Sawbwa of Manglun, though without our assistance. Last year the Sawbwa devoted his revenues to the maintenance of armed posts as a defence against the Was, but no conflict with them occurred. Our officers pursued a policy of non-interference with them and this may have been mistaken for a sign of weakness. They are poor, as their country is, and the present outbreak may merely have loot as its object, though likely as not it may be intended to avenge their losses and the lives of their relatives who fell before Mr. Scott.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council his Excellency the Governor bade farewell to the additional members. When the formal business was over the Hon'ble Mr. Chandavarkar took the opportunity to make reference to his Excellency's approaching departure and, in doing so, paid a tribute to the courtesy, tact and patience which had marked Lord Sandhurst's conduct in the chair. Mr. Chandavarkar humorously compared the non-official members with the opposition in the British Parliament and his Excellency, recognising the parallel, replied that he regarded them not as an opposition but rather as critics in aid. Mr. Chunilal Venilal in his observation, which followed those of Mr. Chandavarkar, eulogised the Governor's efforts towards mitigating the sufferings of the famine-stricken population. His Excellency gracefully disclaimed the credit given him by Mr. Chunilal, and informed the Council that the famine department was in the hands of the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent, who found himself for the second time within three years in charge of relief operations, and to whom was due the credit of initiating the measures of relief at present in operation. The business before the Council included the usual list of questions and the first reading of a Bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act of 1869. This was briefly introduced by Sir Charles Ollivant and referred to a Select Committee.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, held yesterday, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Ollivant moved for the first reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts' Act, 1869. The motion was adopted and a select committee appointed to report on the Bill in a month. Before separating opportunity was taken by several members to bid his Excellency the Governor a cordial farewell. His Excellency replied in a few well-chosen words.

THE Hon. Mr. Abercrombie presided at the annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce held last evening, and in a brief but lucid review of the work of the past year, touched upon the principal topics of interest, the plague, the famine, the proposed Central Bank, the telegraph rates, &c. The report for the past year was unanimously adopted. The Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses proposed the thanks of the Chamber to the committee of the past year for their valuable labours, and the proposition was unanimously adopted. The committee for the current year, consisting of seven members, was appointed. The time for opening the ballot-box in connection with all elections held by the Chamber was altered from 6 p.m. to 4 p.m. Certain additions to the tonnage scale, made by the committee in accordance with ascertained measurements, were confirmed. Messrs. Ferguson and Irvine were elected auditors for the current year. A full report will be found on page 6.

Two additional battalions of the Royal Munster Fusiliers are being raised at home, and the 2nd Battalion, now at Dinapore, has been asked to supply four colour sergeants, 12 sergents, 20 corporals and 8 buglers. Similarly two additional Battalions of the Middlesex Regiment are being raised, and the 1st Battalion, at Wellington, has been asked to supply two colour sergeants, six sergeants, 10 corporals and four buglers. These are at present the only demands made on India in connection with the increase in the forces in Great Britain.

YESTERDAY, at the meeting of the Standing Committee, the Secretary, Mr. Wadia, placed on the table a handsome silver casket designed for the address to be presented to Lord Northcote, the new Governor of Bombay. The casket is a beautiful production of art, its elegance and finish drawing the favourable attention of the spectators. It was designed and made by Messrs. Burton and Son, the well-known jewellers of Bangalore.

SUCH lady members of the L. B. N. I. A., as have not signed the address to Lady Sandhurst are desired to do so at Government House, to-morrow.

WE have been requested to state that the Rev. Chas. Gilder, S.P.G., one of the Senior Fellows, was unavoidably prevented from attending the University Convocation held on Tuesday.

WE hear from Mokameh Ghat that plague still persists in that locality, some 12 cases being reported daily. The officials are supplying firewood for the cremation of bodies, a most necessary precaution as the plague is spreading along the Ganges, doubtless owing to the practice of throwing bodies carelessly into the river. Quarantine has been established at Mokameh Ghat against the infected village with good results.

THE City of Bombay by military orders is placed out of bounds for all British Troops in Garrison until further orders, except that Malabar Hill and Mahalaxmi may be visited by the Queen's Road and Gowalia Tank Road. The road from Marine Lines Station through Dhobie Talao down Esplanade Cross Road past the Crawford Markets and 2nd Bombay Grenadiers Lines to Carnac Bunder will mark the boundary. North of this will be out of bounds.

WE are informed that there are about 60 Transvaal refugees—able-bodied men—now in Camp on the grounds of the old Lunatic Asylum at Madras who cannot at present be permitted to return to South Africa, and are therefore seeking employment. A mongst them are cooks, waiters, billiard-markers, gardeners, etc. They all speak Tamil, and many speak English as well. People requiring domestic servants might do worse than give some of these unfortunate sufferers from the war a chance to tide over their present troubles.

MR. S. L. WYATT, who was well known in Madras some years ago as the Agent of the local branch of the Agra Bank, has just retired from the service of the Bank after a service of over 27 years. He joined the Bank in July, 1872, and was appointed Manager at Agra in 1883, and again in 1885. In 1887 he represented the Bank at Karachi, and from 1889 to 1898 in Madras. Proceding to Bombay he remained there off and on until the 25th February last year, when he went Home on a year's leave at the, expiration of which he has now severed his connection with the Bank, whose able and courteous servant he was for so many years. His Directors have always regarded his services as very satisfactory, and they have now granted him a retiring allowance, which we trust he will long live to enjoy In this connection, we may mention that Mr Wyatt's brother the Rev. J. D. Wyatt, who recently had the degree of M. A. conferred upon him by the University of Combridge, has been appointed Rector of Brandon, a most charming village in Suffolk. Another old employee of the Agra Bank, Mr. Carron, the Inspector of Branches, and for some little time acting Manager in Bombay, is also leaving the service on a retiring allowance.

A CORRESPONDENT writes stating that the Oodeypore State has prohibited the export of Meywar cotton to Beawar, adding on his own account "unless we can get the prohibition removed Beawar will be ruined." The measure certainly calls for protest, writes the "Pioneer." The prohibition of the export of food stuffs is an intelligible policy; it is an expedient that always presents great attractions to minds which have not been trained to the assimilation af economic ideas. But it is strange indeed that so enlightened a ruler as the Maharana of Oodeypore should not perceive that in a time of stress and famine like the present, any interference with the free passage of merchadise can only aggravate the situation. Especially does this hold good of cotton. The commodity is in demand in British India. The more readily therefore it can be sold outside the State the more readily will the grain against which the proceeds of the cotton will be exchanged flow in. The truth of this is so self-evident, that no time should be lost by the British Political Officer at Oodeypore in impressing upon the Durbar the mischief of a policy of restriction in the interests of the State itself.

FROM the *Times*:—

AN OFFICER of a Lancer Regt. Indian Native Cavalry, of over 19 years' standing, who is at home for more than a year, is desirous of obtaining EMPLOYMENT in any capacity in the IMPERIAL YEOMANRY, but is debarred therefrom by red tape. In return for such employment he will forfeit all service towards pension, also his kit saddlery and accoutrements, valued at over £200. Please address Lancer, &c."

This seems excessively spirited and loyal, but it is not easy to see how advertisement can deliver the Lancer from red tape. Does he want a popular movement to compel the Imperial Yeomanry to accept him "in any capacity?" If not he seems to be throwing good money after bad red tape.

THE White Lodge, which lapsed to the Queen at the death of the Duchess of Teck, is likely (the "Daily Chronicle" tells us) to be appropriated as residence by the Prince and Princess of Wales, who since the Prince gave up the lease of Chiswick House are reported to have felt the want of a quiet retreat near London, especially in the summer months.

PARTICULARS of the terribly sudden death from an accident in the hunting field of the Margrave Charles Pallavicini have already appeared in the papers. It will therefore suffice to place on record the sincere and widespread regret which the sad event has excited in hunting circles. A scion of a noble Hungarian family, Lieutenant Pallavicini was attached to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in London, and his past career gave promise of exceptional brilliance in the future. A well-known and most popular Meltonian has passed away in Colonel Samuel Ashton, of Burton Hall; there was a large and representative gathering at his funeral on Saturday.

WE have hesitated till now to make public comment on the alleged defective sighting of the Lee-Metford and Lee-Enfield rifles supplied to our troops now in Africa. But really, says the "St. James Budget" there seems little doubt about the matter, though it is possible that not all the rifles issued have been made on the same pattern. Opinions differ as to what causes "drift" in the fight of a bullet: it is admitted, however, that the drift of the Lee-Metford bullet tends to the left. To correct this, the foresight of the rifle is placed slightly to the left of the centre of the barrel, so that, when sighting through the V of the backsight, your rifleman actually aims to the right of his mark; he shoots round the corner, so to say. But it seems that this correction of the tendency to drift has been overdone, and that our rifle in fact shoot as much as two feet to the right at five hundred yards when aimed at the centre of the mark. If this is true in every case, and we do not wish to believe it before we must, it is a positively amazing piece of official carelessness. Yet we hear on good authority that 250,000 rifles are being, or have been, re-sighted at Enfield, and this certainly looks like the admission of a mistake somewhere.

THE work done by the Dark Blues on Jan. 25 was of a somewhat unimportant character, there being nothing to vary the monotonous and short course, which was negotiated twice at a stroke of 23 and 24 per minute. The president coached on each occasion, and again there was no alteration in the constitution of the crew, from which it would seem that the President has made up his mind to give those at present rowing a thorough trial before making any change. The whole of the coaching devolved upon the president, who, besides twice accompanying them on horseback, gave all the men individual tuition in the gig pair. The weather proved beautifully fine, and there was a good attendance on the towing path. There were further changes resorted to on Jan. 25th in the Light Blue eight. J. A. Campbell, who had rowed from the first day, stood down, and Western shifted from bow to 4. Brooke (First Trinity) was consequently given a further trial. Benson for the first time, and last year's bow and stroke (Chapman and Gibbon) were taking part in gig instruction, so that it seems very probable they will soon be occupying seats. The weather was fine, but rather boisterous, and Mr. Lehmann was present. He took out in the gig Sanderson and Maitland. Mr. Dudley-Ward advised Chapman and Gibbon, while Mr. Close took charge of Brooke and Adie, Young and Western, and Payne and Dudley-Ward. These proceedings took up the time till 3·30, when they embarked and the usual trip to Baitsbite and back was made. Messrs. Close and Lehmann were in charge, and with them rode Messrs. Goldie and Lloyd.

THE "Popolo" Romano devotes an article to the Italian shipbuilding programme of 1899-1904. The purpose of the Government is to expedite the ships in hand in such a way that they may be completed within four years, together with two new battleships to be laid down. The Italian fleet will presently be composed of twelve battleships, of which some will only require part modification to make them completely effective and equal to the present date; but those who are most competent, the "Popolo" says, hold that it is necessary for Italy to possess twenty-three battleships. If this be taken as a sound basis, there are at present eleven wanting, though, when the ships in hand have been completed, only four others will be required to bring the fleet up to the required strength. It appears, however, that Admiral Bettolo is in a dilemma. In the existing conditions a period of six years will be required to complete the seven ships now building, and to augment the credits in the present financial state of the country is declared to be impossible. Admiral Bettolo and Signor Bocelli appear, therefore, to contemplate a budget expedient. The Minister will be content with laying down two additional ships if the others are completed within the quinquennium ending in 1904, and if provision is made for two other ships later. In order that the work may go on, it is proposed that the Treasury shall advance money to the Navy, to be repaid in instalments out of the money voted for naval purposes up to the year 1905. In this way there would be available during the next four years for shipbuilding and refits the sums of 164,683,447 lire of which 118,862,367 lire would be devoted to the completion of the seven ships in hand, and the rest to the two additional. In this way the Italian fleet would possess in July, 1904, twenty-one battleships fully completed.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BRITISH DRIVEN BACK AT RENSBURG.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

Reuter, wiring from Rensburg to-day, says that under pressure of a strong force of Boers, who had likewise mounted a big gun on Bastard's Nek, commanding the surrounding country, the British evacuated every post to the westward of Rensburg including Coleskop.

BULLER'S CASUALTIES.

General Buller's casualties from the 5th to the 7th instant were 26 killed and 324 wounded. The latter including Lieutenant Bicknell of the West Yorkshires and Captain White of the East Surreys.

EIGHTH DIVISION PREPARING.

LONDON, FEB. 14, 6-55 a.m.

The Eighth Division has been ordered to draw clothing and equipment immediately for South Africa.

MORE GUNS FOR THE CAPE.

Orders have been received at Woolwich for the despatch to South Africa of several batteries of Maxim and Nordenfeldt guns.

CONTINUED FALL IN CONSOLS.

Consols have fallen to 100 11-16.

FAREWELL SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 14.

There was a great gathering in the Cathedral, to-night, at the farewell service, held to which God-speed to Lumsden's Horse, their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Curzon, and H. E. the Lieutenant-Governor being present. The Bishop in his address said there was not a British heart in India that did not beat quicker with pride and sympathy with Lumsden's Horse, who were going to take their places along with the Volunteers from every British Colony in helping to maintain the imperial unity of the empire and give to their fellow-countrymen those elementary rights of citizenship, which had been denied them. He bade them God-speed, because their cause was just. Knowing that they were going to the battle-field, and that it was more than probable that all of them would not return he gave them "duty" as their watchword and bade them remember their God, and be brave, merciful, and humble-minded.

STRENGTHENING THE ARMY.

THE REASONS FOR BULLER'S RETIREMENT.

The London Correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires:—It is unofficially reported that Lieutenant Tait of the Black Watch was killed at Koodoosberg.

General Buller's retirement, south of the Tugela, was due to the balloon discovery of masked battery.

The "Cape Argus" reports that the Kimberley Garrison are now eating horse flesh.

Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Wyndham in their statements regarding re-organisation of army declared the future maximum strength would be five Army Corps instead of three. They were anxious not to impede any re-organisation that the war necessitates. The sum of £420,000 would be spent on defence. The new batteries would be provided with the newest 5-pounders supplemented by Howitzers. The Reserve Squadrons abroad would furnish four new cavalry regiments, the remaining three being derived from special Yeomanry Brigade. It is intended to increase the Engineers and to establish large Camps of Militia, to improve musketry, and to instruct the Yeomanry in Mounted Infantry not Cavalry tactics.

Regarding Volunteers it was proposed to create a reserve, and to offer special rates to battalions having mounted companies, and to re-arm the Artillery with modern guns. It is hoped by granting bounties that members leaving the reserve would join the Home service for another year. They had postponed organic changes pending the end of the war, and they deprecated the ballot for the Militia or any form of compulsion whatsoever.

Sir Charles Dilke, in criticising the Government scheme, said it was engrossed with the defences, and neglected the active forces. He regretted the insufficient mention of India.

Sir Acland Hood declared that the Government proposals would provide a mob and not an army, and ridiculated the chances of raising an army by invitation.

Mr. Arnold Forster recognised that the proposals were emergency measures, but said the successes of the War Office are mythical.

The press fails to perceive that the scheme plays to the gallery by nursing the Volunteers at the expense of the Militia, but complains that it opens no prospect of an improvement in the fighting quality and organization, and that the Ministers fail to utilise a rare opportunity. The papers are incredulous regarding the results of recruiting in time of peace, but they welcome the announcement that conscription will not be resorted to.

Regret is expressed at the absence of War Office reforms.

SURGEON C. MARSH-BEADNELL, of the Powerful attached to the naval brigade with Lord Methuen's force, chose paper on the "Decline of Scurvy Afloat" contributes this month to the medical press and interesting account of the battle of Modder River, and offers various remarks regarding those employed as well as on the local surroundings. Finding that there was but little chance of any casualties with the naval brigade during the action, he obtained permission to go further to the front, where there was plenty of work to do among the wounded. To him it was a marvel that the enemy evacuated a position that was almost impregnable. Taking everything into consideration, and the fact that we got into a veritable hornet's nest, it was miraculous that our losses did not exceed 420 killed and wounded. Not many miles off, in beleaguered Kimberley, many natives are suffering from scurvy, to which they are commonly subject, but that short distance is too far for this able young naval medical officer to observe a disease that is virtually unknown in our fleet, but which he has carefully studied from the records at his disposal.

GENERAL FRENCH'S OPERATIONS.

ENVELOPING THE BOERS AT COLESBERG.

THE latest news of General French's force brought by the new mail was a telegram from Rensburg to the *Standard*, dated January 23rd. It forms melancholy reading in face of this morning's telegram:—

General French is proceeding with the utmost deliberation, and with the greatest caution to draw his lines more closely round the Boer position. Every successive day sees the net made tighter, greatly to the alarm and uneasiness of the enemy who have made several attacks of late on our outposts—in the hope, apparently, of breaking the cordon.

In these engagements the Boer tactics have been a repetition of those employed by them with such signal success at Majuba Hill. But this time they have not been crowned with victory; the attacks have on every occasion been most pluckily repulsed.

The movements of General French may appear very slow, but they are undoubtedly sure. It is already evident that the Boers have been out-generalled—at least in this particular region.

Members of the enemy's force frequently effect their escape into our lines. The latest arrivals state that the Boers number about 7,000 men, that their supplies are running short, and that many Englishmen, formerly Burghers in the Free State, have been commandeered, and forced to serve against their countrymen. They of course, would welcome a cessation of hostilities.

Three weeks ago, we are told, the commando received reinforcements of 1,000 men from before Ladysmith, and 600 from Magersfontein.

There has been very little doing to-day beyond a few shots being fired from Coles Kop. The Boers remain quiet.

7-15 p.m.

I climbed this afternoon to the summit of Coles Kop, from which I have been able to secure a magnificent panoramic view of the scene of General French's operations.

The centre of the Boer position appears to be Colesberg Junction, which is surrounded on all sides by low ridges and kopjes. These are all held by the enemy's outposts, while there are several main laagers pitched on sites capable of being speedily defended from the base at the Junction.

Their lines of communication are still strongly protected as far back as Norval's Pont, while they still hold command of the Road to Colesberg Wagon Bridge.

The position occupied by the troops under General French forms a great semi-circle round that held by the Boers. It lies along a wide encircling range of kopjes, and at various points are spurs which approach the Boer kopjes. The latter are smaller and lower than our own, and are, therefore, commanded by our guns. On left is a hill directly opposite to, and about 500 yards distant from the Colesberg kopje occupied by the Boers. There the opposing forces spend whole days in "sniping" each other across the intervening valley.

Still further to the left is the position which the Suffolk Regiment vainly endeavoured to capture. Were it now in our hands it would completely command the road to Wagon Bridge, just as the guns at Coles Kop command the greater part of the Boer position.

There is no doubt that General French could take Colesberg, which lies two miles away, at any time he pleased but he has refrained, so far from bombarding the town because of the presence in it of non-combatants, including women and children.

Our men performed a really great feat in getting the guns to the submit of Coles Kop. It is round, precipitous kopje, quite 1,400 feet high.

The lyddite shells have apparently silenced the Boer Artillery for good and all. The enemy are believed to be making ready to retreat to a position at Achtertang as they are evidently uneasy in their present quarters.

Two earlier telegrams from the Central News and Reuter's respectively are worth quoting. The date of both is January 19th.

General French's advance to the eastward to-day with his right flank was carried out without a hitch. He has occupied a splendid camp, about eight miles east of Slingersfontein, and within 15 miles of Norvals Pont. No Boers were met with, and the advance was entirely unopposed. A short armistice was granted to the Boers this morning to enable them to bury the dead who fell in the abortive attack upon the Yorkshires, and a picket of the New Zealanders. About twenty-five of enemy were interred at scene of fight.

A gentleman who escaped from Colesberg has arrived here. He states that all were well in the town, and that the civilian prisoners had been released and had returned to their homes, except Macfarlane who had been sent to Pretoria. The Dutch inhabitants were moving towards the Free State in anticipation of the evacuation of the town. Mr. Van der Walt, M.P. had also gone theither. The Boer force at present numbered between 6,000 and 7,000 and a strong commando was holding Norvals Pont. The Colesberg rebels numbered about 160 but the rebel commando appeared very anxious to keep from contact with the British troops. He estimated the enemy's loss at Colesberg up to date at 200. A little shelling took place both to the west and to the east of the town early this morning. The Plewmans returned to their farms this week and found a terrible scene of destruction, the Boers in sheer wantonness having wrecked the furniture, pictures, and other effects.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ELECTION NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 14, 6-55 A.M.

Mr. Mathar, the Liberal candidate, has been elected for Rossendale by a majority of 372 over Mr. Kingsbury, the Conservative candidate, and replacing Mr. Waden, resigned. The polling was as follows:—

Mathar	5,936
Kingsbury	4,564

GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA.

The mail steamer Himalaya takes £175,000 Australian gold for Colombo from Melbourne.

MILITARY MEDICAL RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 14.

The committee of the Army and Indian Medical Officers assembles immediately to report on the consolidation and reduction of military medical returns.

THE BURMO-CHINESE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Major Kiddle and Messrs. Sutherland and Litton had left their escort and gone to the neighbouring village on the Chinese Was border, which is under demarcation, when some wild Was tribesmen, who are head hunters, fell upon them. Mr. Scott had called up the remainder of his small escort from Kunlon ferry and considers himself well able to protect the rest of his party in their demarcation operations.

DEPARTURE OF LORD SANDHURST.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Right Honorable Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., will take his departure for England in the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia on Saturday, the 17th February, 1900, leaving the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m. A guard-of-honour of 100 rank-and-file with band and regimental colors, to be furnished by the 1st Norfolk Regiment, will parade at the Apollo Bunder, at 12-40, to receive his Excellency in review order—summer clothing. The troops in Garrison (including Volunteers) will line the roads from the Apollo Bunder to the Flora Fountain as follows:—Royal Garrison Artillery, right (Apollo Bunder); 1st Norfolk Regiment, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, 21st Bombay Infantry, left (Flora Fountain). The troops to be in position at 12-30. Dress—review order—summer clothing. All Officers off duty will attend at the Apollo Bunder. Dress—review order—summer clothing. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the saluting battery when his Excellency embarks. Corps to rendezvous at the same places as notified in Garrison Order No. 1164 of this date, at 11-45 a.m., and the same intervals to be taken up.

ARRIVAL OF LORD NORTHCOTE.

THE Right Honorable Lord Northcote, C. B., appointed by her Majesty the Queen-Empress to be the Governor of this Presidency, is expected to arrive at Bombay, at day-break, on the 16th instant, in the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Arabia. Lord Northcote will leave the s. s. Arabia about 8 a. m. and will land at the Apollo Bunder, when a salute of 17 guns will be fired from the saluting battery. All officers off duty will attend at the Bunder. Dress—review order—summer clothing. The 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment will furnish a guard-of-honour of 100 rank-and-file with band and regimental colors to parade at the Apollo Bunder in review order—summer clothing. The 2nd Bombay Grenadiers will furnish a guard-of-honor of 100 rank-and-file with band and regimental colors under the command of a British Officer to parade at Government House, Malabar Point, to receive Lord Northcote on arrival there in review order.

His Lordship will be escorted from the Apollo Bunder to Government House, Malabar Point, by the Bombay Light Horse. The remainder of the troops in garrison (including Volunteers will line the road from the Apollo Bunder to the Flora Fountain in the following order:—Royal Garrison Artillery, Apollo Bunder; 1st Norfolk Regiment, in continuation; Bombay Volunteer Rifles, in continuation; 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, in continuation; 21st Bombay Infantry, Flora Fountain. Troops to be in position at 7-45 a.m. Dress—Review order—summer clothing. Corps will take up the alignment in succession commencing with the Royal Garrison Artillery at the Apollo Bunder, two paces interval between files and 50 feet between ranks. Corps to rendezvous preparatory to taking up the alignment at the following places at 7-45 a.m.:—(i) Royal Garrison Artillery, Apollo Bunder. (ii) 1st Norfolk Regiment, on the open ground south of the Prince of Wales' Statue. (iii) The Bombay Volunteer Rifles, at the National Bank. (iv) 2nd Bombay Grenadiers and 21st Bombay Infantry, at the Flora Fountain.

BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD DAY.

THERE was again a large gathering on Mahaluxmi, yesterday, when the races were continued. The programme was a good one, providing plenty of excitement and good sport. Backers had a very sorry time, and the layers of odds got back more than their losses on Monday. The Lawn Stakes was won by Lady Yetman despite the heavy burden she carried, and as backers chose Advance for the Dwarf Stakes they did well as he won easily. There was a lot of money in the market for Ton, but he ran disappointingly and has apparently no heart for the game. The Asian Stakes was a very open event, the betting at the start being all on Governor and Conqueror. Nobleman was always firm, and although carrying top-weight he won easily. Evidently he has got back his old form, and he gave Greenhalgh a second win. Backers came a cropper over Ailie for the Sandhurst Stakes, for which event Kelso in the same stable did not start. Odds of 2 to 1 on were freely laid at the start, but towards the close a fair amount of money went on Brave Himyar. The latter won easily, and consternation was more apparent at the conclusion of the next race. Evensong was reckoned a certainty, and money was freely invested at 2 to 1 on, all the other competitors being neglected. The race was won by Esmeralda, who has run consistently well throughout the meeting, and has proved herself possessed of sterling merits. Nevermore started favourite for the Town Plate, but he was never in the race, which went to an outsider in Special, with Angler and President filling the places.

1st Race.—The Lawn Stakes—Rs. 1,100, of which the second receives Rs. 100. For ponies 13-2 and under. Weight—Handicap. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr J B's ch aus m Lady Yetman, 10st 10lbs ...... Greenhalgh 1
Mr Milward and Aga S Shah's br aus m Kezia, 7st 7lbs ...... Gibbs 2
H H Maharaja of Jodhpore's ch aus g Tight Rope late Blondin, 8st ...... Southhall 3
Mr Farmer's ch aus m Tucker, 7st 5lbs ...... Hoyte 4

Betting: 5 to 4 on Lady Yetman, 3 to 1 on Kezia, 4 to 1 on Tight Rope, and 8 to 1 against Tucker.

Tight Rope showed out from the release with Tucker in attendance, Lady Yetman third and Kezia last, and they raced in this order to the distance, where Tucker fell back and Kezia went up. Up the straight Tight Rope had the rails with Lady Yetman in the middle. Half-way up Lady Yetman shot out and held the others safe and won from Kezai by a length. Tight Rope was 2 lengths off for the third place. Time, 1 min. and 21 2-5 secs.

The Dwarf Stakes.—Rs. 1,100, out of which the second receives Rs. 100. For Arab and C. B. ponies 13-2 and under. Weight—Handicap. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr S A W's b a h Advance, 8st 7lbs ...... Ebrahim 1
Mr S C P's g a h Hawk, 7st 11lbs ...... Noormahomed 2
Messrs G K and D D's ch a h Muktar, 9st ...... C B Mahomed 3
Mr A Sattar's ch cb g Ton, 8st 5lb ...... Oomarkhan 0
Mr B's g a g Twilight, 7st 8lbs ...... Gibbs 0
Mr B's g a g The Clown, 7st 7lbs ...... Hoyt 0

Betting: Evens on Ton, 2 to 1 against Advance, 10 to on Muktar and Twilight, and 15 to 1 on Clown and Hawk.

Twilight was left at the post. Advance and Ton made the running, but after going two furlongs the latter suddenly dropped back, and Ebrahim coming on brought Advance home an easy winner by two lengths, Muktar was three-quarters of a length behind, and Hawk was third. Time, 56 4-5 secs.

The Asian Stakes.—Rs. 1,100, out of which the second receives Rs. 100. For Arabs and C. B. ponies 13-3 and under. Weight—Handicap. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs Mathuradas Goculdas and Anandji Nanji's b a h Nobleman, 9st 6lbs ...... Greenhalgh 1
Mr Hyde and Aga S Shah's b a h Conqueror 8st 6lbs ...... Ebrahim 2
H H The Maharajah of Jodhpore's b a h Young Rex, 8st 7lbs ...... Southall 3
Mr Fisher's ch a h Governor, 8st 9lbs ...... Robinson 0
Mr S C P's ch a h Panala, 8st 6lbs ...... Noormahomed 0
Mr Ali bin Amer's ch a h Pretender 8st 3lbs ...... Soda 0
Mr S A W's b a h Rejected, 7st 6lbs ...... Hoyt 0

Betting: 3 to 1 on Nobleman and Conqueror, 4 to 1 on Governor, 8 to 1 on Young Rex, 12 to 1 on Anaiza, and 20 to 1 against others.

The lot got away to a good start, Nobleman, Governor and Young Rex being prominent. At the bend Nobleman was in front and Conqueror came up with Young Rex. He could never get on even terms, and Nobleman won easily by one and a quarter lengths; three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time, 1min. and 22secs.

The Sandhurst Stakes.—Rs. 1,800, out of which second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100 For horses. Weight—Handicap. Distance—7 furlongs.

H H The Maharaja of Jodhpore's br am h Brave Himyar, 9st 2lbs ...... Southall 1
Mr Milward and Aga S Shah's b aus m Ailie, 8st 13lbs ...... Ebrahim 2
Mr A Sattar's b aus h Enfil, 7st ...... Oomarkhan 3
H H the Maharaja of Jodhpore's b e h Up Guards, 9st ...... Gibbs 0
Mr Lyndon's br aus g Orion, 8st 2lbs ...... Robinson 0
Messrs G K and D D's bl aus g Roy, 8st ...... Heeroo 0
Mr W A Cochrane's b e h Amhurst, 7st 2lbs ...... Taylor 0
Mr S C P's b aus g Planet 6 st 7lbs ...... Sussoodin 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Ailie, 4 to 1 against Brave Himyar, 10 to 1 on Orion and Up Guards, 12 to 1 on Enfil, and 20 to 1 against the others.

Planet made the running, followed by Enfil, Brave Himyar and Ailie, and in this order they ran to the four-furlong post, where Enfil led. He lost his place at the corner, where Roy was prominent, but in the run home a good race was witnessed between Brave Himyar and Ailie, Southall getting the former home by half a length; Enfil beat Roy by a head for third place. Time, 1 min, and 30 secs.

The Bedouin Stakes—Rs. 18,000, out of which second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs 10. For Arab and C. B. Horses. Weight—Handicap. Distance—1 mile.

H H The Maharaja of Jodhpore's ch cb m Esmeralda, 9st 12lb ...... Southall 1
Mr S C P's g a h Shanavaz, 7st 5lbs ...... Noormahomed 2
H H Maharaja Holkar's br a h Chieftain, 7st ...... Heeroo 3
Mr Hyde and Aga S Shah's b cb m Evensong, 10st 4 lbs ...... Ebrahim 0

Betting: 2 to 1 on Evensong, 4 to 1 on Esmeralda, 10 to 1 on Shanavaz, and 20 to 1 against Chieftain,

Chieftain went off with the lead, but at the six-furlong post Shanavaz was in front with Evensong next, and Esmeralda close up. At the bend the latter came away and won with ridiculous ease by a length, a length and a half divided Shanavaz and Chieftain with Evensong last. Time, 1 min. and 51 2-5 secs.

The Town Plate.—Rs. 1,800, out of which second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For C. B. Ponies 14 hands and under. Weight—Handicap. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr S C P's g a h Special 7st 6lbs ...... Noormahomed 1
H H The Maharaja of Jodhpore's b h a Angler 9st 6lbs ...... Saithael 2
Mr Cassum Abdool Rehman's bl a h President 9st 5lbs ...... Greenhalgh 3
Mr Hyde's b a h Nevermore 9st ...... Ebrahim 0
Mr Croesus' b a h Kapurthala 8st 4lbs ...... Gibbs 0
Mr Lyndon's b a h Squire 7st 12lbs ...... Robinson 0
H H The Maharaja of Jodhpore's b a h Nimrod 7st 3lbs ...... Taylor 0

Betting: 2 to 1 on Nevermore, 4 to 1 on Angler and President, 7 to 1 on Kapurthala and Squire, 10 to 1 on Special, and 12 to 1 on Nimrod.

Kapurthala was the first to show up, with Squire and Nimrod next, Angler and President being close up, and Special last. After going half the course Kapurthala was beaten and President, Angler and Special drew to the front, the latter taking the lead. He came on full of running and won by six lengths, the same distance dividing Angler and President. Time, 2 min. and 23 secs.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	3	14
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	24	9	53
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	40	9	75
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	17	9	28
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	35	16	105
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	9	4	21
G Mahim and Worli	0	3	21
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	36	67
Total	128	89	384
Total plague deaths to date	65,705	56,836	
Same date last year	116	107	259
Small-pox	69	28	
Cholera	1	1	

THE GARRICK CLUB AND LORD SANDHURST.

THE members of the Garrick Club gave Lord Sandhurst a farewell dinner on 20th January, 1895, before he left England to take up the Governorship of Bombay. The members of the Garrick Club have long memories for absent friends. On the 13th February, his Excellency the Governor received the following telegram through Messrs. King, King & Co.:—

"Garrick friends who entertained you leaving, wish to welcome your return. Would Sunday 11th March, or 18th March be suitable?"

Needless to say this invitation was cordially accepted. It is not every exile who is borne in remembrance after five years absence. The farewell dinner referred to is commemorated by the autographs of the entertainers. At the head of the list stands that of the genial Queen's Counsel, Solicitor General, and clever caricaturist Sir Frank Lockwood, now unhappily no more. Next come, those of Sir Henry Irving, Sir A. Borthwick, Lord Hothfield, J. C. O'Dowd, Edward H. Martineau, W. B. Scoones, Charles F. Gill, Sir Douglas Straight, J. Comyn Carr, J. L. Toole, Arthur Wing Pinero, Sir Squire B. Bancroft, Arthur Cecil Blunt, Henry Kemble, J. M. Carmichael and John Hare, and Lord Welby, who no doubt even at the time was meditating on the report of the Finance Committee, which will illumine the new century. Sunday is fixed for these Garrick dinners, for the very practical reason that it is the only evening on which the Irvings, Bancrofts, Tooles, and Hares can escape from their professional duties and dine together like Christians.

REFLECTIONS ON OUR PRESENT DISTRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Our present distress is three-fold; the town is suffering from plague and other epidemics, the Presidency is being devastated by famine, the ruling race is engaged in war that has been diverting the stream of Indian charity to England, besides delaying the flow of English charity to India. Famine refugees are falling easy victims to plague and thereby adding to the dissemination of plague-germs in the town; thousands of them are being educated to live upon alms instead of living by the sweat of their brows; many more have been prevented from seeking shelter in the town and sent back to their own places, where they have no food to eat and no water to drink. The first city in India has failed to rise to the occasion, and the country that has been so lavish in its charity, as to promote pauperism and elevate it to the rank of a religious institution, has contributed very little to the relief of urgent distress. The people that get enraged at the sight of cattle being carried to the slaughter-house, show no anxiety to save it from dying by the thousands from starvation; and the tender folks working with great zeal to prevent cruelty to domestic animals in the town, have been showing no zeal to prevent their extinction in the districts, which means the permanent ruin of the poor agricultural classes. Facts are stronger than fiction. We have societies of brotherhood in the town with large and influential membership, and these brothers of humanity sit unconcerned at the spectacle of distress around them. They have their meetings and their learned discourses, where they preach the universal brotherhood of humanity and wax eloquent over the doctrine, but they seem to pay no heed to the cries of their starving brothers for help. Not long ago, about two thousands of the admirers of that doctrine,—including over a dozen lakhpatis, and about a hundred more that can well afford to subscribe a thousand rupees each—heard a stirring discourse on that sacred ideal with bated breath, and showed they felt much for it by clapping and cheering and yet failed to prove that they felt for it in the least degree in their pocket. An hour's appreciation of a *gooz gooz* talk on devotion, does not seem to have brought one-tenth of the devotees, daily income to the shrine of devotion nearest home, most urgent in its needs, and most pressing in its claims. The native citizens of Bombay have contributed only about sixty thousand rupees to the Famine Relief Fund, they have spent more than double that amount on marriage feasts since that fund has been opened. Over a dozen individuals have spent on an average ten thousand rupees each on rejoicings without contributing one-tenth of that amount to the relief of present distress in the town. Thousands of the expected guests were absent, since they were in mourning, the money paid to the purveyor on their account was simply wasted; had the precaution been taken of enquiring whether they would attend or not, and the money thus saved sent to the Relief Fund, it would probably have exceeded the feast-givers' present contributions to that fund. A number of Indians have paid large sums to the Transvaal War Relief Fund, but have not paid one-tenth of it to the Famine Relief Fund. No doubt loyalty has its claims, and society too, but has humanity no claim whatever Now what is the cause of this apathy? Are the people of India selfish and inhuman? That cannot be true. Their tenderness is proverbial; the town itself maintains a first-class hospital for animals, besides half a dozen hospitals for men, a large feeding house for animals, besides a number of feeding places for men, and a flourishing society to prevent cruelty to animals though none to prevent cruelty to men. In fact, tenderness for the brute creation is the most tender spot in the Hindu heart. At times, it has been carried to ridiculous excess. What a pity that it runs short of the work when most needed! To preserve cattle this year is to prevent famine next year. A stitch in time saves nine. Why are the Hindus so callous at the present juncture even at the most tender spot in their heart? Because the work of touching them there has not been properly managed. Better late than never. It is not yet too late to save some cattle and prevent future famine distress to some extent if not altogether. No doubt, the Indian heart is tender and responsive, but it is, at the same time, indolent and sluggish. It has its own way of doing things, and unless we meet it upon its own platform, we are sure to miss it. That's just the reason why the Famine Relief Committee has missed it. It has advertised in the papers, and expected donations at the Banks. That way of managing affairs may suit the practical taste of John Bull, but it does not suit the indolent habit of Ramlal. The latter has to be approached face to face, and his subscription has to be collected on the spot. Let the earnest members of the committee meet together with the most complete list of the names and addresses of citizens available; let a few names be given to each member with instructions to see those personages, and I am sure they will be delighted at the aggregate outcome of their work when they meet again. But they must arrange to meet in two or three days, to preclude the chance of their leaving the work for to-morrow, which often comes to postponing it *sine die*. If the supplementary relief work of saving cattle be permanently brought to notice, it will not fail to secure handsome donations.

If the above committee be disinclined to work along the lines above indicated, other representative citizens may form themselves into a separate group to do the needful. As matters stand, they do no credit to the town nor to the country. And the worst page of this sad chapter in the history of Indian public life is that it indicates lack of national life and incapacity for organisation in the people. Many are willing to do something, but none comes forward to do anything himself, or to take the initiative and direct the various streamlets at hand towards one common stream. Thus work is paralysed on account of lack of capacity for united action, although the units are present. The countryman that may do this will resuscitate the nation, besides saving some thousands of human and animal lives this year and breaking the force of famine distress next year.—Yours, etc.,

A FELLOW-CREATURE.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR.

HIS HIGHNESS SIR SHAHU CHATRAPATI MAHARAJ, G. C. S. I., Raja of Kolhapur, arrived at Bombay yesterday morning, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. The arrival was private. A salute of nineteen guns was fired from the saluting battery announcing the arrival. The Maharaja is staying in Haji Laljee's bungalow, at Walkeshwar Road.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR R. WESTMACOTT has been appointed a District Commander of the first class in the Bombay Command vice Major-General Nicholson, whose tenure is about to expire.

OWING to the local scarcity of supplies and fodder, No. 5 Mountain Battery and No. 4 Company Bengal Sappers, will move by rail to Umballa and Roorkee, respectively, instead of by route march.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Dr N. N. Katrak in the chair. There were also present:—Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Professor O. V. Muller, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. K. N. Wadia, Fazulbhai Visram, Mir Aun Ali, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Dr. Ismael Janmahomed, and Dr. A. G. Viegas. The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. W. L. Harvey and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the secretary were also present at the meeting.

CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF BULLOCK AND CARTS.

The Committee considered the report of the Executive Engineer regarding tenders for the supply of carts and bullocks. The Executive Engineer said:—

"As regards the supply of carts and bullocks, Messrs. Bhojabhai Alarakhia & Co. have omitted to quote their rate for the supply of single bullock. This omission having been brought to their notice, they have since quoted a rate of Rs. 25 per month or annas 13 and pies 4 per day. Messrs. Sitaram Laximan & Co.'s rates are for single bullock Re. 0-11-0 and for a pair of bullocks Rs. 1-3-6 per day. He has now written to reduce the latter rate also to Rs. 1-3-0 per day. Such reduction should not, as a rule, be considered, but this contractor is a very reliable one, and has recently satisfactorily carried out, at a loss, certain works on the Flats in connection with the disposal of Town sweepings. As his rate for single bullock is low, I am in favour of the acceptance of Mr. Sitaram's tender. As far as I am aware, Messrs. Bhojabhai Alarakhia & Co. have carried out the work of the supply of hay, straw, green grass, &c., for the Health Department. Messrs. Taju Kaya & Co. have also written, offering to reduce their tender to quarter of an anna in each item below the rates quoted by the lowest tenderer. This is a very irregular and imperfect method of tendering, and his offer cannot therefore be considered. In connection with this the committee considered letter to the chairman, dated the 2nd February 1900, from Messrs. Muncherjee, Vadilal and Co., Contractors,—stating that they applied to the Commissioner for the contract for supplying bullock carts, but were informed that as they had not tendered in the usual way, their application could not be considered. Stating, further, that owing to the absence of the head of their firm, they could not submit their application in the usual form, but that, nevertheless, their application is worthy of consideration, as they are Carting Agents to the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways, and, as such, in a position to supply as many carts and bullocks to the Municipality as may be required at rates more favourable than those of other Contractors; stating also that their firm has rendered important services to the Municipality during the strike of labour cart-drivers in 1889 and the plague riots; that the rates for the supply of bullock carts have now gone up by six to eight annas over what they were five years ago; that to break the monopoly would be conducive to Municipal interests; that they defy any contractor to do the work so efficiently and economically as they guarantee to do; and that they agree to all the conditions of the contract. Forwarding Rs. 2,000 as deposit money, and requesting that if their application cannot be entertained as not being in proper form, the tenders may be re-invited. Messrs. Muncherjea, Vadilal and Co., in continuation of the above, further stated that the rates quoted by them in their letter to the Commissioner were Rs. 1-6-0 for a pair of bullocks and Rs. 1-8-0 for a pair of bullocks with cart per diem. Offering a reasonable reduction in these rates, if necessary. Messrs. Toju Kaya & Co. wrote to state that as Contractors to the Municipality for the supply of carts and bullocks they have given entire satisfaction to the Executive Engineer and others during the last five years; that, after having tendered their rates for a renewal of the cotract, they wrote to the Commissioner that in case their rates were higher than those of any other tenderer, they were prepared to reduce their rates to the extent of three pies below the rates quoted by the lowest tenderer; and that, therefore, they finally tender the rates for the year 1900-1901 as follows:—

	Rs	a.	p.
Labour cart with a pair of bullocks and driver	1	6	9
Pair of bullocks and driver	1	2	9
Single bullock and driver	0	12	0

Mr. Barbhaya proposed that the matter be left to the Commissioner, who might be empowered to except most favourable terms offered.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna proposed that fresh tenders might be invited since the adoption of the course would save a lot of money to the Municipality.

Mr. Mir Aun Ali seconded the proposal.

Dr. Viegas suggested that the tender of the contractor, who had offered lowest rates might be accepted.

Sir Bhalchandra pointed out the absurdity involved in the suggestion of Dr. Viegas as the contractor, whose rates were lowest was willing to make still further reduction.

Mr. K. N. Wadia was in favour of the proposal to re-invite fresh tenders. Why should not the Municipality take advantage of the opportunity and invite fresh tenders.

Mr. Barbhaya was inclined, under the circumstance to vote for Sir Bhalchandra's proposal in as much as it was advantageous to the Municipality.

Sir Bhalchandra's proposal was put to the vote and carried by a large majority. After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

MORTALITY RETURNS.

The following statement of deaths for the week ending 13th February, was presented to the Standing Committee:—

Small-pox	Plague	Relapsing fever	Phthisis	Respy. Organs	Diarrhoea	Dysentry	Measles	Total	Still-born	Total excluding still-born
268	570	24	180	413	161	77	122	2637	52	2585
For the week ending Feb. 6. the figures were:—										
225	458	28	178	405	165	70	96	2451	63	2398
+43	+112	−4	+2	+3	−4	+7	+26	+176	−11	+187

DEPARTURE OF TRANSPORT SUTLEJ.

THE Hired Transport Sutlej, belonging to the P. and O. Company, Captain G. C. H. Weston, will sail (to-day) for London, with details consisting of 27 officers, 13 ladies, 9 children, 188 non-commissioned officers and men, 19 women, 46 children (invalids,) 111 non-commissioned officers and men, 48 women, 95 children, (in health,) in all 299 men, 67 women and 141 children. The details from Deolali, with their baggage, were brought to Bombay in one troop train. The train with 9 officers and 168 men, the whole of the families and heavy baggage and lying-down cases left Deolali at 8-30 p.m. on the 13th inst. and arrived at the Sassoon Dock at 6 a.m. (yesterday morning). The troops and baggage were embarked as they arrived. The following are the names of the officers:—

Lt Col and Mrs F L Cunliffe, and son, R H A	Lt H G Lloyd, R F A
Major W Rowney, R A M C	Lt G T Moir, R F A
Major R F O'Brien, R A M C	Hon Lieut and Mrs Jepson, Ord Dept
Major C H L F Wilson, R A	Lt B T Churcher, R W Surrey
Hon Major and Mrs Bennett and daughter, Ord Dept	Lt C D Balfour, R A
Capt R de B Chichester, Border Regt	Lt W H C Despard, R H A
Capt S H Powell, R E	Lt C O Ritchie, S Stafford
Capt G D Price, West York	Lt George, R Scots
Capt H W K Read, R A M C	Wife of Lt Walters and child, R G A
Capt and Mrs A G Trolloffe and daughter, East Kent	Wife of Lt W P Monkhouse, R H A
Capt and Mrs H T Thuillier and 3 sons, R E	Wife of Lt H Jerram and daughter, Army Schools
Capt H G W Wayne, East York	Wife of Lt Hayter, Cheshire Regt
Capt J F Westerman, R G A	Wife of Capt Powell and child, 19th Hussars
Capt W J B Allen, R G A	Wife of Lt Col Mackenzie, Suffolk Regt
Capt H A Walker, Rl Fusirs	Wife of Capt Headlam, RHA
Lt Carmichael, I S Corps	Wife of Major M C Curry, Devon Regt
Lt E B Luard, Shropshire L I	
Lt J Dalby, R F A	
Lt L S Downes, R H A	

PASSENGERS PER S. S. CALEDONIEN.

THE following list of passengers on board the s. s. "Caledonien," sailing for Aden, Egypt and Marseilles on Thursday, the 15th instant, at 9 a.m.

FOR ADEN.

Mr Kölif	Mr D Dekker

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr Ravcan	Mr and Mrs W Sloane and infant
Mr Takito	Mr Chaning Pearce
Mr Besmer	Mr and Mrs Rosetto and 2 infants
Mr Lignel	Mrs Poole
Mr J B Ewan	Mr C Nicholls
Lieut Fagan	Mr Savatier
Mr and Mrs Rice	Mr C Nomicos
Miss Summons	Mr and Mrs Stone
Rev and Mrs Ure	Mr and Mrs S Clarke
Mrs Cookson	Mrs Giannacopulo
Mrs Marler and 3 children	Mr and Mrs J Morriott
Mrs Cockrell	Mr Desfosses
Mrs Ravenhill child and nurse	Mr and Miss Lefevre
Lieut Nicolson	Miss Lefevre
Mr Stiller	Mr and Mrs Nash
Mr H M Abas	Lieut Amery
Mr P Coury	Lieut Col A W Campbell
Mr Dvorak	Capt Chichester
Mr A E Cashemo	Mr J Murat
Mr Grunberg and family and nurse	Major H A Raitt
Mr Pin	Mr and Mrs G W Gleeson
Mr W M Taylor	Mrs A Clarke

MAJOR ATTREE, R.E., is transfered from Bombay to the Bengal Command, Military Works, and Major Day, R.E., from the office of the Director-General Military Works, to Quetta Sub-District.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

VALEDICTORY SPEECHES.

A MEETING of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations was held at noon, yesterday, at the Secretariat, His Excellency Lord Sandhurst presiding. There were also present:—The Honourable Mr. John Nugent, C.S.I., I.C.S., the Honourable Sir E. Charles K. Ollivant, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., the Honourable the Advocate General, the Honourable Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C.I.E., the Honourable Mr. W. C. Hughes, M. Inst. C.E., the Honourable Rao Bahadur Achyut Bhaskar Desai, the Honourable Mr. Shripad Anant Chhatre, the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B. A., LL.B., the Honourable Mr. Nraayen Ganesh Chandavarker, B.A., LL.B., the Honourable Mr. J. Tate, M. Inst. C.E., the Honourable Mr. H. F. Aston, I.C.S., Bar.-at-Law., the Honorable Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, M.R.A.C., I.C.S., the Honourable Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the Honourable Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, the Honourable Mr. S. M. Moses.

The first business before the meeting was the questions asked by the honourable members.

MOFUSSIL PLAGUE RULES.

The Honourable Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale asked: Will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of prescribing, in rule 28 of mofussil plague rules, a maximum time limit, beyond which district officers may not prohibit the re-occupation of evacuated houses in an affected locality, after such locality has begun to return a clean bill of health?

His Excellency the President in reply said: The period within which infection will disappear after evacuation is not known. Government, therefore, are not prepared, as at present advised, to prescribe a limit as suggested.

DRINKING WATER IN DECCAN.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale asked: Will Government be pleased to state what amounts have been granted (1) from District Local Boards funds and (2) from Provincial revenues to improve the supply of drinking water in the several Deccan districts, where a serious deficiency of drinking water is apprehended in the next hot season?

The Honourable Mr. Nugent, in reply, said:—No information has yet been received as to the grants by Distric Local Boards for the purpose specified. The allotments so far made from Provincial funds aggregate Rs. 46,000, of which Rs. 10,000 were first sanctioned for distribution in the districts of the Central Division according to urgency of requirements, and Rs. 20,000, Rs. 4,000, Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 4,000 have since been assigned to Khandesh, Nasik, Poona and Sholapur respectively.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale asked: Will Government state how many irrigation works in the Deccan, started during the famine of 1896-97 as relief works were left unfinished at the close of that famine? How many of these have been taken in hand again during the present year? Were any sums spent on them during the interval between the two famines?

His Excellency the President in reply said: Of 21 irrigation works undertaken last famine, 13 were left unfinished at its close. Work has been recommenced on eight of these. With the exception of one, the Shetphal Tank, there was no expenditure on these works in the interval between the two famines.

THE KHOTS' PROFITS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale asked: Is it a fact that in the Kolaba District, Government have, since 1897, suspended the payment of Khots' profits to Khots in Khoti villages under Government management? Will Government be pleased to state the grounds on which such suspension has been ordered?

The Honourable Mr. Nugent, in reply said: Under their kabulayats with Government the Khots of the Kolaba District have no claim to the "faida," which is presumably what the honourable member means by the Khots' profits, while their villages are under attachment. The "faida," however, which has accrued during the period of attachment, is as a matter of fact generally paid to the Khot on the restoration of his village from attachment. No instance of departure from this practice has been brought to the knowledge of Government since 1897.

PLAGUE AT BELGAUM.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chhatre asked: Is it true that, owing to the first and second epidemics of the plague in the city of Belgaum, the Vernacular Schools were closed on the 1st January, 1898 and 4th October, 1898 and re-opened on the 1st June, 1898, and 20th April 1899, respectively, and that, during the third epidemic, which commenced in May and ended in September, 1899, though a large inoculated population resided in the city and its surroundings, the schools were closed in July, 1899, and they have not yet been re-opened? Is it true that the chairman of the School Board of the Belgaum Municipality wrote more than once to the Plague authorities concerned to reopen the schools but his requests were not complied with? Will Government be pleased to state if there is any chance of the reopening of the schools at an early date? At a meeting of the Council held on the 27th September, 1899, Government were pleased to say, in answer to my question, that a statement of the daily attacks and deaths from plague in Belgaum from the 12th May 1899, to 15th September 1899 would soon be published? Will Government be pleased to state if the statement has been published, and, if it has not been, when it will be published?

His Excellency the President, in reply to questions 1st, 2nd and 3rd, said: Enquires are being made.

His Excellency the President, in reply to the 4th question said: The statement referred to in the question of 27th September has not been published. It will be published as soon as possible.

CLERKS IN THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chhatre asked: Will Government be pleased to state if the clerks and karkuns employed in the Revenue Department, especially in the Mamlatdars' Offices in the Ratnagiri District, have owing to enormous increase of work, generally to do duty from 10 to 12 hours a day, both in the morning and in the afternoon till a late hour in the evening? If the question be answered in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state if they intend taking steps to alleviate the hardship?

The Honourable Mr. Nugent in reply said: Government are unaware that work in the Ratnagiri District is specially heavy and seriously doubt its being at all so heavy as alleged. It is certain that in many districts in which plague and famine have been or are severe, work has been far harder than in Ratnagiri.

SARDARS AND INAMDARS IN THE DECCAN.

The Hon'ble the Chief of Ichalkaranji asked: (*a*) Would Government be pleased to consider the desirability of undertaking some legislative measure such as the Sind Incumbered Estates Act to better the condition of indebted Sardars and Inamdars in the Deccan? (*b*) Will Government be pleased to appoint an officer to make the necessary inquiries?

The Honourable Mr. Nugent in reply said: (*a*) A measure of the character indicated in the question is actually under the consideration of Government, But the question of legislating in the desired direction is one which presents many difficulties, and will require considerable further inquiry before a final decision can be reached. (*b*) It is not in the opinion of Government necessary to appoint any special officer to make the requisite inquiries, and in the present stress of work due to famine and plague no officer could be spared for the purpose.

A SARDARS' COLLEGE.

The Hon'ble the Chief of Ichalkaranji asked: (*a*) Will Government be pleased to state if there is any provision for the education of the sons of Chiefs and Sardas in the Deccan

(*b*) If there is no provision, will Government be pleased to state whether they would consider the advisability of making some provision by establishing a Sardars' College in a healthy place in the Deccan?

His Excellency the President in reply said: (*a*) There is no special class provision, which is what the honourable member presumably means (*b*) The matter has already been taken into consideration by Government, but no conclusion has yet been arrived at.

THE SANADIS' SERVICE.

The Hon'ble the Chief of Ichalkaranji asked: (*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the judgment in the case of Limbaji bin Laxuman *versus* Rama bin Namaji Kondekar delivered by Parsons and Ranade, J. J., and reviewed by the "Times of India" in its issue of the 7th July, 1898? (*b*) Will Government be pleased to keep on the Council table copies of the judgments of the Subordinate and District Judges in this case? (*c*) Does not Government think that the efficacy of the sanadis' service will be impaired if their holdings are held to be partible?

The Honourable Mr. Nugent, in reply, said: (*a*) The answer is in the affirmative, and the honourable member is informed that Government are not and never have been prepared to admit that shetsandis are watandars, or that their land is watan property and subject to the operation of Bombay Act III of 1874. Government are taking steps to have set at rest the doubts which have from time to time been raised regarding the status of shetsandis. (*b*) In view of the action adverted to in the preceding answer, Government consider it unnecessary to comply with this suggestion. (*c*) In their Resolution No. 2825, dated the 28th April 1898, Government have ruled that any rent up to the full profit should in future be levied from non-serving members of a shetsandi family in possession of service land with due regard to the provisions of Nos. 4 to 6 of the amended rules under Bombay Act XI of 1852 and Bombay Act VII of 1863. These rules have been published under Government Notification No. 2824, dated 28th April 1898, in the "Bombay Government Gazette." As the officiating shetsandis will thus receive full amount of remuneration, there is no reason to suppose that the efficacy of the shetsandis' service will be impaired if their holdings are held to be partible.

The Honourable the Chief of Ichalkaranji asked: (*a*) (I) Is the shetsanadi supposed to be remunerated only to the amount of the assessment of his holding or (II) Is he supposed to be remunerated

to the extent of the net profits of the land? (b) If he is supposed to be remunerated only to the extent of the assessment, is not this remuneration, which is generally not more than Rs. 24, inadequate for the sanadis' service?

The Honourable Mr. Nugent, in reply, said: To (a) (i) the answer is in the negative; to (a) (ii) the reply is roughly yes. Thus, in the reorganization of the allowances of shetsandis in the Dharwar District the rate of pay per man has been taken at Rs. 4 a month, except in Dharwar, Hubli and Gadag, where in consequence of the higher wages of labour obtainable, it has been taken at Rs. 5. The value of land held for service taken as equivalent to an annual cash allowance of Rs. 48 has been calculated at about double the survey rate in different proportions for different talukas as shown below:—In Ron taluka, land was assessed at Rs. 20; in Gadag taluka excluding Mundargi Peta, at Rs. 22; in Ranebennur, Karajgi, the eastern portion of Bankapur, part of Hubli, Dharwar taluka, excluding Mugud Peta, Nargund Peta and Mundargi Peta, at Rs. 24; in the rest of the District at Rs. 26. To (b) As the reply above given shows the remuneration is calculated generally at about Rs. 48 per annum.

The Honoura'ble the Chief of Inchalkaranji asked: (a) Is it a fact that in some districts such as Belgaum and Dharwar there are in each village several shetsanadis, while there are no sanadis in other districts such as Satara and Poona?

(b) Are there any special reasons for continuing the holdings of the shetsanadis in the districts where they exist which do not apply in the case of the districts where there are no such holdings?

The Honourable Mr. Nugent in reply said: (a) It is correct to say that whereas in Belgaum and Dharwar Districts there are few villages which are without shetsanadis yet in the more northerly districts of the Deccan (including parts of the Satara and Poona Districts) few such officers have been appointed. (b) The appointments of shetsanadis where they exist have been continued only upon evidence that they are required for the performance of specific duties. From time to time proposals are made either to increase the number of shetsanadis where more are required, or to decrease their number where fewer will suffice. In villages where there are no shetsanadis their duties have to be performed by other village servants. No advantage would be gained, therefore, by dispensing with shetsanadis where they exist. On the contrary, the necessity of reorganizing the establishment of shetsanadis has been on several occasions submitted to Government.

CIVIL COURTS' ACT.

In moving the first reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts' Act, 1869, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Ollivant said: Your Excellency,—In introducing to the Council a Bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act of 1869 I must first express my regret that my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Batty, who had kindly undertaken this duty and who would have brought to it a grace and erudition, to which I cannot pretend, is prevented by indisposition from being present. The measure itself however, is a very simple one, and if I may venture to say so it has been amply explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanies the Bill. I will not therefore affront the intelligence or diligence of the Council or trespass on its patience by any lengthy remarks, but will proceed to comment briefly on the several clauses of the Bill. And first as to the preamble I am advised that it would be more correct to interpolate a reference to the Bombay Civil Courts Amendment Act of 1895, and this omission will be rectified at a later stage. Clause 1 needs no comment. Clause 2 relates to extending the powers of Assistant Judges. As mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the High Court have ruled that Assistant Judges can only, as the law stands, dispose of suits. Their utility is thus diminished, and they receive no training in the disposal of miscellaneous business, such as references under the Land Acquisition Act, and applications under the Guardian and Wards Act, etc., which form a considerable fraction of the work of a District Court. It may be noticed that as the law now stands, an Assistant Judge apparently cannot deal with an application under the Succession Certificate Act, whilst even Subordinate Judges may be empowered to dispose of them under Section 26 of Act VII. of 1889. It is, therefore, proposed to remove the anomaly and extend the utility of those officers. Clauses 3 and 4 (a) relate to powers to close a Sub-Court and to permit a Subordinate Judge to hold his Court outside the local limits of his jurisdiction. The severity of the plague epidemic and its attendant circumstances is the immediate occasion which has suggested the expediency of these powers being obtained. Incidentally the power to allow a court to be located outside the limits of its jurisdiction will be useful in cases in which, as at Hubli, it may be desirable to locate in one central position two courts with exclusive jurisdictions for the convenience of litigants and the more equable despatch of business. The question of the arrangement of jurisdictions, so as to allow an even disposal of work, is difficult one, and it sometimes happens that owing to the present state of the law, a court cannot be placed in the position most convenient to the suitors, whom it is intended to serve. The proposed modification of the law will probably allow of more convenient arrangements being made for litigants in certain localities. Clause 4 (b) relates to an extension of powers to Joint Sub-Judges. This is a purely technical clause. Just as Clause 2 extends the sphere of the utility of Assistant Judges, so does this clause that of Subordinate Judges. It also provides against the possibility of technical objection being taken to the appointments of Joint Sub Judges. The saving proviso with regard to the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act is dealt with in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and is intended to clear up the doubt which a decision of the High Court has thrown upon the intentions of the Legislature with reference to the powers of Joint Sub-Judges in connection with certain suits under the Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act—a decision which Government are advised imposes an undesirable restriction on the interpretation of the law. I come now to Clauses 5 (a) and (b) which authorize the investiture of Small Cause Court Judges with appellate powers. This is another purely technical clause and calls for little comment. Small Cause Court Judges are always selected officers, of whose fitness to hold appellate powers there can rarely be any question, but as the Act at present runs, no specific provision is made for their investiture with these powers. Sub Clause 5 is designed to obviate the necessity of frequent notifications upon the transfer of First Class Sub-Judges and others with appellate powers and any means of lessening clerical labour in these days will, I may asssume, meet with approval. Clause 6 relates to power to extend the Small Cause Court powers of Sub-Judges. This clause is in some ways the most important in the whole Bill and should be acclaimed by every friend of progress as marking an advance in the amount of confidence to be reposed in the lower ranks of the judicial service in this Presidency. It emphasises the difference between the conditions now obtaining and those of thirty years back, when the Act was passed which it is now proposed to amend. Men of the class, from which the Sub-Judges of the Presidency are now drawn, are as fit to be entrusted with Small Cause Court powers up to Rs. 200 (as they are in Madras) as with those up to Rs. 50. This extension of the power of Government to enhance the jurisdiction of Sub-Judges should lead to an appreciable diminution in the number of appeals to the District Courts, and hence to the acceleration in the despatch of other litigation to the advantage of litigants. The limit of Rs. 1,000 proposed for first-class Sub-Judges is that mentioned in the provincial Small Cause Court Act. Clause 7 relates to power to transfer ministerial officers of Courts. This is merely an explanatory clause setting forth the inherent power of Government to make such transfers as may conduce to the interests of the public service. A similar power (as will be seen from the Statement of Objects and Reasons) exists in Bengal, the N.-W. P. and the Assam. Para. 2 is also explanatory, and the whole section needs no special notice. Clause 8 deals with appointments of Clerks of the Courts by District Judges instead of by Government, and requires no further comment beyond the explanation given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It merely gets rid of an unnecessary formality and avoids delay. Clause 9, relating to the provision of the Licensing of Petition Writers, brings the law in this Presidency into conformity with that in other parts of India, such as the Punjab and Oudh, and I may mention as to Sind, where the practice of licensing, already to some extent prevails, the opinion of a very experienced Judge (Mr. Dayaram Gidumal) who speaking of 'the licensed petition writers in that province, says, there can be no doubt that our certificated writers, who are bound to study the codes and are under the supervision of the Courts are very superior to the petition-writers attached, say to the Courts in the Ahmedabad District." The power given to the High Court to regulate the scale of fees will doubtless check any tendency on the part of licensed petition-writers to render it more expensive than at present for a poor man to approach the Courts, whilst the fact that they are under supervision should lead to the omission from applications, etc., of irrelevant matter and unfounded allegations. I think, your Excellency, that I may now leave the Bill in the hands of the Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chhatre said he approved of almost all the provisions of the Bill except one to which he was inclined to object on various grounds. That provision was embodied in clause 6 of the Bill which referred to the enhancement of the Small Cause Court powers of a subordinate judge. He remarked that these powers were of an arbitrary and summary character, and it was not desirable to increase such powers without providing for any supervisionary jurisdiction over the decisions of those holding them.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chunilal Venilal suggested that Section 38 A be removed from its present position in the Bill, and inserted after Section 40, as Section 40 A where, it would have its proper place.

The first reading of the Bill was then agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Ollivant next moved that the Bill be referred to a select committee consisting of the following members with instructions to report in a month:—The Hon'ble Sir Charles Ollivant, the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, the Hon'ble Mr. Aston, the Hon'ble Mr. Chandawarker, and the Hon'ble Mr. Chhatre.

The proposition was carried.

FAREWELL TO H. E. LORD SANDHURST.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chandavarkar said: Your Excellency, the formal business before us being now over, before your Excellency adjourns this Council, I beg leave to say a few words of farewell to your Lordship as this is the last meeting at which you preside. In asking for that liberty we have an advantage to-day which my honorable and venerable friend, Rao Bahadoor Chunilal Venilal, had not when at our last meeting he rose to say a few words of farewell to you, and your Excellency put him off on the plea that he could not know if that was your last meeting. Your Excellency cannot put us off on that plea to-day. In saying what I intend to say on this occasion I am, I believe, within the four corners of our rules but whether I am or not, I am within the customary and unwritten law observed on similar occasions by a higher legislative body—as for instance his Excellency the Viceroy's Legislative Council. And further I am fortified by a privilege, which, the late Sir Maxwell Melvile once said from the Bench, a member of the Bar enjoys as regards valedictory addresses—a privilege which, he said, was above all written laws and rules and Government Resolutions. My Lord, this is the last meeting when we have the honour to be presided over by you, and I believe I am echoing the sentiments of all my honourable collegues here when I acknowledge the courtesy, the tact, and the patience which have marked your conduct in the chair there. The work of provincial legislation in India is by no means an easy thing We have to legislate on a number of subjects involving sometimes conflicting interests and delicate questions. Those who are the responsible members of Government have to initiate legislative measures and carry them through Select Committees first and the Council afterwards, may say even more truly now than a former Governor-General—Lord Ellenborough—had to say forty-six years ago of the legislators of British India in his time that they can "rarely obtain three consecutive hours to devote to the same subject; every day brought its work, extending often to 14 or 15 hours." I was able to realise the force of that observation when last October as a member of the Select Committee on the Khoti Bill, I saw the Revenue Member of your Excellency's Government standing, as it were, between two fires—the famine on the one hand and the Khoti question with all its intricacies on the other. The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent feels, I am sure, a little relieved now that, for the time being at least he is well out of the wood with his colleagues on the Select Committee on the Khoti Bill. And now it is the turn of the Judicial Member of the Government to face, in the midst of heavy ordinary work, even a more formidable spectre than the Khoti Bill in the shape of of the District Municipalities Bill. These are the difficulties of the official members of the Council. As for us the non-official members we too, have our own difficulties We are expected or supposed to form here what is called Her Majesty's opposition—to criticise and to ask, though we cannot get all we ask or suggest. But in spite of it all, it has been a pleasure to us to perform our duties as members of this Council under the presidency and guidance of your Excellency. For one thing, you have allowed us to have our say on all occasions freely and fully. For another, during our Budget discussions, when in return for the Budget of figures which the Honorable the Revenue Member of the Government presents to us, we present our Budget of grievances, you have put the most liberal interpretation on our rules of debate. For that courtesy, that patience, and that indulgence we are extremely thankful to you. Nor should I forget to own with gratitude the fact that the introduction of so important and urgent a measure as the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Bill. It was so timed by Your Excellency as to make the high authority and the great experience of my friend the Hon. Mr. Phrozeshah M. Mehta available to the Council in its deliberations on that measure. We non-official members may not succeed in getting all we ask or suggest but I know this and have faith in this that if our criticism is, as I trust it is, ever helpful, never harassing, always sober and suggestive, and we act on the principle of a mutual give and take we shall prove worthy of the trust reposed in educated Indians by Her Majesty and the Parliament in enlarging our Legislative Councils. To make that criticism helpful and suggestive the President of this Council can contribute a great deal by his attitude in that chair. Allow me to say that in that chair you have been a model President—frank, fair, and free,—we shall miss you greatly, and we will ever bear kindly feelings about your courtesy and sympathy. From my place here I say, therefore farewell.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chunilal Venilal said: Your Excellency,—As my Hon'ble friend Mr. Chandavarker has already said much of what I intended to say, it only remains for me to endorse every word of it and to add that during the exceptionally trying years of the tenure of your exalted office your Excellency has had the formidable task of combating the combined evils of plague and famine which the Almighty God sent on the land, but in the face of the unprecedented calamities and the difficulties which you have had to encounter, your Excellency has, with much commendable courage and sympathy, done all that human power could do to mitigate the sufferings of the millions over whose destinies you preside. My Lord, it is with no wish to exaggerate that I say that the people of Gujarat, the most affected part of the Bombay Presidency, were the first to experience the pinch of scarcity and famine, and had it not been for the very generous and timely help afforded by your Excellency's Government by opening many large relief works, with kitchens and poor houses, hundreds, nay thousands would have died of starvation. I can speak from my personal knowledge that in the district of Broach alone numerous relief works on a large scale, costing many a lakh of rupees, have been opened by your Excellency's Government, where thousands of famine-stricken people are getting their livelihood and dependants are fed gratis in the kitchens. In other districts, too, similar help is given at enormous cost to Government. But your Excellency did not remain content with taking such timely measures to relieve suffering and prevent starvation; your Excellency undertook most trying journeys through every affected part of the Presidency in order to acquaint yourself personally with its condition and to see how the relief measures were progressing, thus showing your warm sympathy and solicitude for the well being of the people. Your Excellency also, regardless of your own personal comfort and imminent risk, paid frequent visits to plague-stricken areas and to plague hospitals and camps and showed much sympathy towards the sufferers, thereby giving direct encouragement to the promoters of those institutions. For all this and for your courteous and kindly disposition people hold you, my Lord, in the highest esteem and entertain for you the deepest sense of gratitude. I have a vivid recollection of the great enthusiasm displayed by the citizens of Broach when your Excellency visited that city during the prevalence of plague in March last, a visit which proved most auspicious—for simultaneously with it plague entirely disappeared. Now, in bidding your Excellency farewell in this Council meeting, I most sincerely wish that happiness and prosperity may attend you and her Excellency Lady Sandhurst wherever you may go, and may God pour down His choicest and abundant blessings upon you both and grant you long life and undiminished health and vigour.

The Honourable Mr. Gocuidas Kahandas Parekh said:—Your Excellency,—As this is the last time I can address your Excellency in this hall, I also wish to give an expression to my feeling. Your Excellency's uniform courtesy, the sweetness of your temper, your patience, your absence of prejudice and your desire to learn the truth in all matters will always leave a pleasurable recollection in the minds of the members of your Council, who had the privilege of working during the period of your presidency. With reference to the measures passed during your rule I think the City Improvement Act, if it continues to be worked with the zeal, ability, skill and honesty of purpose with which it was intended to be worked, it may surpass in usefulness any other measure of Provincial Legislature. The Honorable Mr. Chunilal referred to the administration of famine operations in Gujrat. I myself can bear witness to the fact that nothing can be more admirable than the zeal, earnestness, self-sacrifice and patience with which the officers of Gujrat are devoting themselves towards alleviating distress amongst men and cattle. In one matter I find that the intentions of your Lordship's Government are misunderstood in some quarters and I trust that your Excellency will be pleased to amplify the instructions that have been issued in order that the misunderstanding may be removed. The limitation restricting particular occupations to particular castes are disappearing; these are members of the so called agriculturist's castes who have shone as administrators of States and efficient officers of Government as well as merchants, while there are large number of members of non agriculturist castes who have taken to landholding. Then again where a person has lived thriftily and saved money and invested it in lands and cattle, he should not be deemed as deserving of favour at the hands of Government than another who has lived less thriftily and saved nothing. The only test for suspension of revenue should be whether the man has or has not property which can be turned into money or whether he is shamming poverty to avoid payment of revenue, Government officers ought not to assume without sufficient grounds that the man it shamming. With reference to mortgage lands your Excellency has also to consider that if Government press, there would be many instances where an astute money lender would not pay, and have the holding sold to the great detriment of the mortgager. It would destroy the self respect which Government so much values and swell the numbers of relief labourers if Government do not leave enough to the landholders to feed their families and their cattle. The people do not want remission so much as suspension to prevent people not born in destress from obtaining suspension Government may require the landholders to pay reasonable interest. There would be no real loss to Government, while the people will feel themselves much relived. I trust therefore that your Excellency will see your way to have the instructions amplified. With these observations I wish your Excellency at hearty farewell.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit said: Your Excellency,—I should like to add a few words to those of the Hon'ble Mr. Chandawarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Chunilal. As I was a member of the Improvement Trust for some months, I think that for this scheme the whole of this city should be grateful to your Excellency—to you it owes its life and vigour and with your name it will always be inseparably linked. This city, now sad and mourning, will undoubtedly rise again with renewed health, strength and vigour, and the children of a future generation will rise up and appreciate that scheme to its fullest extent and in its far reaching powers. With these few remarks I wish to join in wishing your Excellency God-speed and long life and well-earned quiet and repose.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said: Your Excellency,—I endorse every sentiment that fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Chandavarkar and other honourable members as to the courtesy, tact, and impartiality with which your Excellency conducted the duties of the President of this Council. I will only add that every measure that has been undertaken by your Excellency had for its object the greatest good of the people and had been conceived in their best interests and welfare.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Ollivant said: Owing to the acoustic conditions of the Council Chamber I found it somewhat difficult to follow the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Chhatre and the Hon'ble Mr. Chunilal, but so far as I could gather, they related to matters which can more appropriately be dealt with at a later stage, I will, therefore, with your Excellency's permission, content myself with now moving the first reading of the Bill.

The motion was then assented to.

I now move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of the following Members:—The Hon'ble the Advocate-General, the Hon'ble Mr. Aston, the Hon'ble Mr. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Chhatre, and the mover, with instructions to report within one month.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Governor said in reply: Gentlemen,—It is extremely gratifying to me after these five years to listen to the unanimous approval which has been expressed by the three or four speakers who have addressed the Council. I recollect on a former occasion our hon. colleague and friend, Mr. Chunilal, introduced or wished to speak about the famine on a particular measure, which had nothing whatever to do with famine, and I was constrained in my capacity, as chairman or president, to call him to order and to forbid him to proceed, but my consternation was very great, because I understand the matter he had meant to introduce into that speech was entirely in praise of me, and so from that I can assume I am an impartial chairman. Well, now, I have remarked already that your speeches tend to overrate the services I have been able to render to this Council and to the Presidency whilst I have been here. Mr. Chandavarker remarked that a number of you gentlemen are generally supposed to assume the role of her Majesty's opposition. Well, I have never necessarily put that interpretation upon your presence amongst us; that you should think differently to Government on some subjects must be obvious to any one who thinks upon these matters at all, but whilst we expect your criticism and sometimes expect your opposition, I have always found the criticism to be helpful, and I would, instead of styling you opponents of Government, rather call you "critics in aid." All our discussions in this Council, since I have been here, have been conducted with the most proper and due respect for the chair and with most perfect good temper, and in almost every case in which I have listened to speeches, I have thought they were couched with common-sense from the point of view, at any rate, of the speaker, expressing his sentiments. There is, as I am here for the last time, one question to which I would like to draw honorable members' attention, because it would so materially aid the progress of the work not only in the Legislative Department, but in every one of the different offices, if they would give a little earlier notice of the questions in regard to which they require information. I do not think honorable members quite realise what it means when questions are hurled at us. Of course, I do not complain of any of the questions when they are hurled at us, but only at their coming at the very last moment as regards the time allowed. The answers have to be hurriedly got up by the various departments which renders their already heavy work additionally arduous. Those departments have to furnish the facts which form the basis of the replies given in the Council. It would lend great assistance to Government officers and Members of Council if every member would send questions in earlier than the limited time permitted by the rules. I have remarked that the debates, whenever we have had them, on Bills of importance and also during the annual discussion on the Budget, was always conducted with good temper and with the greatest possible respect for order, but anybody who watches the work of this Council cannot fail to be struck with the excellent work done in the select committees. We have lately had two or three complicated measures under consideration in the select committee—one under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Ollivant, namely, the Bombay Improvement Trust, which has been conducted with the greatest possible skill. Another complicated measure is this long standing and vexing Khoti question, which is before the select committee under the Hon. Mr. Nugent, and which has required equal capacity to deal with. That capacity, I need hardly say, has certainly been found in the Hon. Mr. Nugent. Of course, it is true that our discussion on the annual Budget is, as it has been styled, an academic discussion, but to any one who attentively follows these speeches there is much to be picked up, and I have learned a good deal from these addresses which have been carefully prepared and which we have heard, either read or spoken. In regard to what fell from my honourable colleague and friend Mr. Chunilal in respect to famine I think his eulogies should really be addressed to the Honorable Mr. Nugent who now for the second time in three years, is presiding over the Famine Department, in which he has a great deal of expert assistance, and he will acknowledge that he could hardly have a more expert or experienced chief of staff than the gentleman who was an additional member of this Council—Mr. Monteath. When you, gentlemen, talk to me or of me in regard to famine administration. I must point to the Honourable Mr. Nugent, and say it is to him and his experience with regard to famine administration that credit must be given. I was extremely glad to hear from the Honourable Mr. Parekh the praise he bestowed upon the various officers in Gujerat, who are engaged in the famine administration for although I take all responsibility imposed upon me, as also do the other two members of Council, we should never forget that the real burden and heat of the day—the long hours—perhaps on the work, perhaps in the saddle, combined with that in the office does make in bad times the work of the district officers excessively onerous, and I am glad to say it is duly recognised by the honourable members of this Council and also by those whom it is sought to relieve. Now, gentlemen, the time has come when I must say my last farewell to this Council. I can commend you in this Council and every one in this Presidency to the new and approaching Governor who will preside when this Council next meets. He is a gentleman as you are well aware, of over 20 years' parliamentary experience in the House of Commons, and he will bring to the proceedings of this Council a mind well regulated by his experience. He will deal readily with any point that may arise in regard to order or otherwise. His political career has been passed in the House of Commons which is, as you know, a more animated assembly than the sedater assembly of the House of Lords, and you will find him, I am perfectly convinced, as courteous and as patient a president as you could desire. I shall always look back to the hours I have spent here as your speaker and your President with pleasure, and I am perfectly certain that under good direction the Council will continue to conduct its business in the orderly, and I may say, excellent way, in which you have assisted me to conduct it during the five years I have been with you.

The Council then adjourned.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

Ship's boats, any rig handicap race. Start at 3 p.m. Course No. 6.

Yachts, class B handicap race, race of Sat., 3rd inst. to be resailed, Start at 3-15. Course No. 6. Original entries stand good, more entries will be accepted.

Yachts class A, handicap race. Start at 3-30. p.m, Course No. 5.

Tomtit class race. Start at 3-45. Course No. 13, 3 times round.

Entries for all the above races will close at noon on Friday.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. GISELA.

The following list of passengers per Austrian Lloyds s. s. "Gisela," Captain F. Mosca, sailing for Trieste from Victoria Dock, No. 3, on the 15th instant evening, Medical examination at the Dock, at 5-15 p.m., on 15th instant.

Col C H Scott	Miss Meissner
Capt and Mrs C G Oldfield	Miss Langsburger
and child	Mr S Lang
Mrs Gorker	Mr J Samuel
Mr and Mrs Stanim and two	Mr C Gnay
infants	Mr R Zabel
Miss Werber	Mr F W Brabletz
Miss A von Dillenburger	Mr F Wodoscheg

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held, last evening, at the rooms of the Chamber, the Hon. Mr. A. Abercrombie presiding. There was a fair attendance and among those present were:—Messrs. J. Tintner, (A. Blascheck and Co.), Osborne Marshall, (Drennan and Co.), William Greaves, (Ewart, Lathem and Co.) C. Vernon, (Farbenfabriken Bayer and Co., Ld.), D. Inglis, (Finlay, Muir and Co.), W. G. Mayhew, (Forbes, Forbes and Co., Ld.), G. M. Heinriches' (Glade and Co.), J. M. Dicks and N. F. Paton, (W. & A. Graham and Co.), H. E. E. Proctor, (Killick, Nixon and Co., T. Sharples, (Kerr, Tarruck and Co.) W. H. Crombie, (Latham Abercrombie and Co.) C. H. Armstrong, (Lyon and Co.), E. Yeo (C. Macdonald and Co.), H. O. Campbell, (Mackinon, Mackenzie and Co.). William Murray and D. A. Purdie (Murray William and Co.), Vizbucandas Atmaram, (Narandas Rajaram and Co.) H. Stauber, (Prier de Saone and Co.), A. Zygouras (Rally Brothers), F. C. Macrae, (Ritchie, Steuart and Co.), C. H. J. Rustomjee and B. J. Rutomjee, (H. J. (Rustomjee and Co.), the Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses, (E. D. Sassoon and Co.), S. Abrahim and A. Booker (E. D. Sassoon and Co.) F. W. Bicket, (Volkart Brothers), R. H. Macaulay (Wallace and Co.) H. C. Wright, (the Bombay Company, Limited) J. Begbie, and J. Aitken (the Bank of Bombay), Robert R. Ross (the National Bank of India), F. D. Stranack (the Commercial Bank of India, Ld.), G. A. Barnett, C. I. E., and A. Muirhead (the G. I. P. Railway Company), C. F. Myer, (Standard Oil Company of New York), and Mr. C. J. Michael, Acting Secretary of the Chamber.

Mr. C. J. Michael, the acting Secretary, read the notice convening the meeting.

THE RETIRING CHAIRMAN.

The Hon. Mr. Abercrombie, the Chairman, in addressing the meeting, said:—It falls to me at this our annual meeting to make a few remarks in introducing the adoption of the report. This report unfortunately appears to grow in length each year and it is obviously impossible to do more in the short time at our disposal this afternoon than refer to some few of the more important questions which your Committee have dealt with in their year of office. The first question which usually engages the attention of your Committee is the subject of railway extension, and just now in particular one would have expected to find some projects of interests under consideration as the Secretary of State for India in a speech in the House on the 8th August last in referring to the increase of population and the necessity for a continuance of the past humane policy of protecting life, said he saw no solution but to open up the country by railroads and canals. Now as regards our Presidency I cannot see that either of these intentions are being carried out in any enterprising spirit. As you will have noticed from the report, we have again advocated the construction of this Nagda-Bara-Muttra line opening up as it would do a new line of country, and backed up as it has been by high official recommendation, yet we are informed that it cannot be considered in the programme for the three years ending 1901-92. As regards irrigation we have the Government assurance that the smaller description of works are being undertaken and that further projects are under consideration, but irrigation generally seems to be looked upon locally as an unjustifiable expense, and yet what better insurance can you have against future misfortune than the widest possible system of irrigating a country which is so dependent for its prosperity upon a more or less fitful rainy season. The one topic of conversation during the month of June to August is the fall of rain, and yet how little is done each successive year to add to the power of storing the copious deluges which we usually experience in the earlier weeks, and I do think that, in this Presidency, which has twice suffered in the last three years from a cruel drought, the policy which the Secretary of State has declared for us calls for more engineering attention and Government sympathy than it is receiving. I now come to the question of the projected new Central Bank which has been engaging so much attention lately. Very possibly your committee's letter on the subject will not have the entire approval of all members of the Chamber. Important subjects are always open to differences of opinion, and at first sight a powerful Central Bank for all India seems to call for cordial support, but in approaching the subject more closely the difficulties assume large proportions, and the benefits it is likely to secure to the general good not so pronounced. The immensity of the country to be served, the primitiveness and prejudices of the people outside the Presidency towns, that preference for their own system of monetary exchange, their hoarding propensities and their seeming distrust of paper money, all point to difficulties in employing any really large excess of Banking capital in the expectation it will at once find profitable employment. The Hon. Mr. Dawkin's referring to the communications on the subject that have reached Government, and the suggestions for Government assistance in times of pressure, declines to give any assurances or even to grant loans from the coin reserve against the paper issue or the treasury balance. He describes India as cut off and isolated, and says her reserves must be regarded with the utmost jealousy, but what then is to meet the demands on the Bank if it has to undertake or attempt the prevention of violent fluctuations in the money market such as we have suffered from in the past and which was one of the primary causes suggested for its constitution? What again is to meet the possible demands for convertibility even in some restricted form out of the vast volume of the Indian Rupee Currency? Such demands as these, unless covered in some large measure by Government guarantee of assistance would call for a capital beyond the power of profitable absorption in ordinary times, and could not be undertaken by private Banking management. The hon. gentleman sees the necessity for "one last resort" but he will not apply it to the present position, apparently, more with the object of forcing on the advisability of the new Bank than because there are good grounds for the refusal The present Presidency Banks, he admits, have excellent reserves, and there is no legitimate ground for withholding from them any longer the perfectly reasonable demand that they should be allowed to borrow in London. The London Market may well be left to determine to what extent they may loan funds against the Bank's securities, and I feel sure that many will agree with me that full trust may be placed in the directorate and management of these Presidency Banks not to exceed prudence in the pledging of their securities. The condition proposed for the transfer of the note issue do not seem to promise any substantial profit to the Bank, and as it seems doubtful whether the Bank could undertake to do away with the present Currency circles, and pay its notes even at the Presidency towns without discount it is not obvious what extra inducement the public will find to take these Bank of India notes in larger quantity then they at present do the Government notes. Another question of difficulty not clearly propounded would be the actual transfer of present shareholders property. At current market values the capital of the new Bank would be more than doubled without any corresponding advantage in cash, and before the further new shares against cash are subscribed the public must be satisfied that the promises of support are such as to justify the additional capital proposed, and that there is reasonable probability of its being utilised in a profitable manner. In connection with currency matters I would refer to the action of Government in suddenly stopping the sales of transfers at 1s. 4 5-32d. against gold deposits in London which caused great temporary injury to trade and Banking. No doubt Government were strictly and legally without their rights, but the Bill which is passed for a certain limit of time and then renewed for a further and much longer period is surely one, in the working of which the public may place confidence, and its sudden withdrawal from operation not only brings loss on the community, but engenders a general feeling of distrust in Government measures which is greatly to be deprecated. Another subject which in the earlier part of the year engaged our attention, was the charge for telegrams to India, but as we are aware that this matter is still under Government consideration with a view to find a means of meeting the public demand for a reduction in rates I leave the subject for the attention of the new Committee. We are aware that we have a warm supporter in H. E. the Viceroy, and there has not appeared to your Committee to be any advantage in pressing the matter further at the moment. You will have noticed that we have had some correspondence with the Port Trust over the delays and inconveniences to shippers from the overcrowding of the quays and wharves at the docks towards the end of the busy season, and I think it will be interesting to you to know that the Trust intend to add upper stories to transit sheds until they have sufficient space for the storage of all goods at all times. It is hoped that two sheds will be so completed next year, that is, before April 1901, the work has to be taken up gradually as the alterations require the closing of the sheds and berths and one shed at a time is all that can be taken in hand in order that current work may not be disorganised. Last December the public were given an opportunity of expressing any views they might hold either for or against the projected foreshore Railway and many came forward. We are now still awaiting the committees report which I hope will be favourable to its construction, as I think such a railway would be a distinct move forward in the interests of trade and an improvement of the city and its suburbs. A matter that has come forward rather prominently this year is the question of home manufacturers failing to carry out their contracts for piece-goods and yarns in the matter of delivery and at due date, giving the buyer merely the option of extending time or cancelling. This is no new difficulty, but it became so aggravated as to occasion a remonstrance from the PieceGoods Dealers' Association, and your committee endeavoured to deal with what is an admittedly difficult position. Our representation to the Home Chambers of Manchester and Glasgow is before you and backed up as it has been by other Indian Chambers will I hope, tend to ameliorate a vexed question. I cannot conclude my remarks without a reference to the misfortunes the Presidency have suffered from now for three years past. Since the plague first attacked us it has returned with virulence each cold season, and with its presence at other times in our surrounding districts has undoubtedly caused restrictions to our trade and prosperity. Though free travelling to the healthy is now permitted, the public are still subjected to the annoyance of medical examinations, and what puts a check upon the free movement of the subject is deleterious to all kinds of business. We must hope that the day will soon come when all restrictions can be removed and that intending visitors to Bombay will not have even the thought before them of possible difficulties about their return. But this year the presence of an undoubtedly severe epidemic of plague is dwarfed as far as business is concerned, by the effects of perhaps the most disastious and far-reaching famine that Bombay has ever known. The Government, we know, are nobly acting their part in endeavouring to save life and mitigate distress, but it will be long ere the Presidency can completely recover from the devastating effects of the drought of the present season. We must, however, take comfort from the saying that it is the darkest hour that precedes the dawn and look hopefully for coming years of prosperity. (Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN-ELECT.

Mr. W. Greaves seconded the proposition for the adoption of the report. He said: Gentlemen,—Before referring to the Council Report which is now before the meeting, I beg to thank you for the honor you have done me in electing me Chairman of this Chamber. Needless to say I appreciate the honor and trust, that with the assistance of the new committee, the prestige of your Chamber of Commerce will be upheld. Coming to the report, I think we may take it that the most important question of the past year has been that of the proposed Central Bank to be formed by the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks. It has been suggested that the present Banking Institutions are inadequate for the growing needs of the country. One of the reasons responsible for such a statement is, no doubt, the apparent high rates of discount which are not uncommon in this country. But how are these high rates to be avoided? We cannot blame the Presidencial Banks for them, because there are so many different agents which affect the money market, still I do think means are possible to minimise them. It seems to me that one difficulty is that the busy seasons in India, in which the heavy demands for money occur, being of so short duration that they do not justify the Presidency Banks increasing their share capitals sufficient to provide for such demands. As I believe, what is wanted is a means by which the Presidency Banks should expand and contract their workable capital, Several suggestions have been made to provide, what I might call, a safety valve for the Presidency Banks, amongst them being that the Government Treasury Balances be made available to the Presidency Banks in case of need, but Government have refused their sanction to this. Another suggestion is that Government should withdraw their prohibition to the Presidency Banks borrowing out of India. The Finance Minister has practically admitted that access to London is necessary, but he apparently wont recommend it without the fusion of the Presidency Banks with an increase in their capitals. The latter condition is at present, I consider, very much open to question, and I think the proposal is worthy of a trial without an amalgamation of the Presidency Banks, and we ought to press Government to withdraw their objection. Government appear to lay much stress on the necessity of the shareholders' capitals in the Presidency Banks being increased, but they don't show how the increase is to be profitably employed, so I fear that until they offer inducements for more capital, the public are unlikely to provide it. I have heard it said that with a Central Bank managing the note issue, their notes would be payable without discount in at least the three Presidency towns, but I have grave doubts as to the possibility of this. I believe I am right in saying that not even the Bank of England can undertake to cash its notes at other branches than the one at which the note was issued or in London. As regards the protest made by the committee against the Secretary of State's withdrawing his sanction to issuing telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4 5-32d. in exchange for gold in London I have little to add to what the chairman has already said. In the report of the last committee appointed to enquire into the Indian currency I find it stated that the Indian Government has declared (until further notice) a rate at which rupees can be purchased for gold coin or bullion, such rate serving to determine the maximum limit to which the sterling exchange can rise under present arrangements. In a speech made in the Legislative Council in January, 1898, at the introduction of the Indian Paper Currency Bill, which provides for the issue of currency notes in exchange for gold in England, it was said that this Bill would enable the Finance Minister to supply the Exchange Banks with an unlimited quantity of rupees with which to finance the country at a known cost. At the introduction of the Bill to amend the Indian Gold Coinage Act of 1870 by which sovereigns were made legal tender in India, the Finance Minister said: "We must show that we are confident in our policy, or else how can we expect confidence in others," and he also added that if there should be any temporary check in its success we have been assured by the Secretary of State that it will be supported by all the means in the power of Government. The Government having declared their policy so confidently, I certainly think the public were justified in expecting the Secretary of State to continue the issue of telegraphic transfers against gold at Rs.15 to the sovereigns plus sufficient to cover all costs and charges incidental to the transmission of the gold to India and the withdrawal of this undertaking without ample notice, gives them good reasons for protesting as the committee did. There is a question before this Chamber at present on which I would like to say a few words, that is with regard to the practice in Bombay of paying deposits against general average to the steamship agent. It is well known that these deposits are always much in excess of the actual amount required and that the adjustments take one to three years to complete. Many of the steamers are only occasional visitors to this port, and the owners are unknown to us here. We only recently had a case where the agents of the steamer remitted the general average deposits to London and when the average statement was complete the contributors were referred to London for the refunds. I do think it unreasonable for consignees to be expected to pay the contribution asked to the steamships' agent, if the agent could name the exact amount required, it would be different, but he cannot, so I recommend that, in future, consignees will pay their general average deposits to trustees, or have them secured in such a way that the steamship owner has not got the entire control of the money. As to the proposed reduction, in the cost of cable messages the following figures, which appeared in the "Economist" of the 20th January, I think, show that our demand for reduced rate is not unreasonable. Out of a revenue for the half-year ending 30th September last of £474,950, the Eastern Telegraph provided for reserves interest to interim dividends of 1 1-4 per cent. each on the ordinary stock and placed £100,000 to general reserve fund, and carried forward £30,124.

Proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. A. Abercrombie, and seconded by Mr. W. Greaves, "that the report of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1899, which has been circulated, be adopted and printed for general infomation, together with the documents therein referred to. The proposition wos carried unanimously."

THANKS TO THE COMMITTEE.

It was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Moses and seconded by Mr. F. W. Bickel, "that the thanks of the Chamber be tendered to the Chairman Deputy Chairman and the out-going Committee for their able conduct of the affairs of the Chamber during the past year."

The Hon. Mr. Moses said that, in proposing the vote of thanks, in the unavoidable absence of Sir George Cotton, who had always the privilege of proposing the vote of thanks for the retiring committee, he had been deputed this year to perform this very pleasant duty. He did so with much pleasure, as he was confident that it would meet with the unanimous approval of all the members of the Chamber. The report that was presented at the meeting showed the vast amount of valuable work performed by the Committee during the past year. Though men of business, they had devoted a good deal of their time in solving difficult commercial problems of great interest and importance, and they were very much obliged to them. The Hon. Mr. Abercrombie had the compliment paid him of being twice their chairman; and his mantle could not have fallen on worthier shoulders than those of Mr. W Greaves. (Cheers.)

The proposition was carried unanimously.

THE NEW COMMITTEE.

It was proposed by Mr. J. Begbie, and seconded by Mr. E. Yeo, and carried unanimously, "that the following gentlemen be elected members of the committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1900:—Messrs. C. B. Armstrong, E. Scarpa, J. Tintner, H. C. Wright, J. Stiven, W. Harvey and A. Zygouras."

A QUORUM.

It was proposed by the Hon. Mr. A. Abercrombie, and seconded by Mr. Wm. Greaves, and carried unanimously, that the following addition be made to Rule III. after the word "together," namely:—"But if within 15 minutes from the time appointed for the meeting the quorum is not present the meeting shall be adjourned to such time on the following day or on such other day as the members present may determine. If at such adjourned meeting the quorum is not present those members who are present shall be the quorum and may transact the business for which the meeting was called."

THE BALLOT-BOX.

Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. H. E. E. Procter, and carried unanimously "that the time for opening the ballot-box in connection with all elections held in the Chamber be altered from 6 p.m. to 4 p.m."

THE TONNAGE SCALE.

It was proposed by the Hon. Mr. A. Abercrombie, seconded by Mr. J. M. Dick, and carried "that the following additions to the tonnage scale, in accordance with ascertained measurements be confirmed:—Crushed Bones (as per standards A B and C preserved by the Chamber). 11, 14 and 17 cwts. respectively to the steamer ton."

THE AUDITORS.

It was proposed by Mr. S. Abraham, and seconded by Mr. H. C. Wright, and carried unanimously, that Messrs. Furguson and Irvine be elected auditors for the year 1900.

The proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the chairman.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

A book by the late Archbishop Benson on the subject of the Apocalypse, will appear in the early spring. The sub-title describes it—an Introductory Study of the revelation of St. John the Divine. What the Archbishop had in view was a presentment of the structure of the book and of the fundamental principles of its interpretation. The rendering, though worked out on the basis of the Revised Version, is practically an original translation. Miss Margaret Benson has edited the volume, which Messrs. Macmillan announce.

Mr. M. H. Spielmann has written a monograph on John Ruskin and his work, including personal reminiscences of him. The volume, which Messrs. Cassell are to issue, contains a paper by Ruskin which is not yet to be found in his collected works. It is entitled the Black Arts. Mr. Spielmann has had special opportunities of forming an estimate of the great art writer through direct acquaintance and from knowledge gained in the company of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Severn. The book, it may be added, has been prepared with the consent of the family.

Mr. W. E. Henley is writing a preface for a collected edition of the verse of Mr. T. E. Brown, who to some people was best known as the Manx poet. His muse did have colour from the little island in the Irish Sea, but it also went wider. Three volumes of poetry if not more, will be drawn upon for the present book. Mr. Brown published Betsy Lee in 1873, Fo'c'sle Yarns in 1881, and The Manx Witch in 1889. No doubt Mr. Henley's preface will include something by way of memoir of the Manx poet.

A little time ago, as will be remembered, Mr. William Archer crossed the Atlantic with the object of studying the American stage. That was his chief object, but the articles which resulted dealt with more of America than its drama. These articles Mr. Heinemann is just publishing as a book, under the title America To-day: Observations and Reflections." Mr. Archer tells us that the enlargement of his scheme was due to the personal suggestion of Mr. Astor. That encouragement overcame the diffidence which he felt in venturing beyond his own particular province. Mr. Archer was only eight weeks in America, but one judges that he made a wonderfully good use of his time.

Warburton of the Khyber—so India called the remarkable man who was our warden of that pass for eighteen years. His autobiography which ought to be a picturesque document, will be published by Mr. Murray. Warburton died in London just as he had finished writing his modest story, and before it had gone to the printers. His pages give a simple record of his personal experience on the Afghan frontier, of duty done under many difficulties, and often under many depressing influences. Marvellous mental activity, and a firm, powerful will helped to sustain the well-knit but slender frame of Warburton through nearly thirty-seven years of Indian service.

A work which has been long on the road is now about to be completed, namely, The Dictionary of Political Economy. Messrs. Macmillan announce the third and last volume for an early date. The dictionary has occupied the editor, Mr. Inglis Palgrave, for over eleven years. Among the contributors have been Sir Frederick Pollock, Dr. Ingram, Professor Henry Sidgwick, Professor Lodge, and Professor Raleigh. One of the best known among the contributors to the first volume, Professor Thorold Rogers, is the subject of a biographical notice in that now appearing. This volume the editor dedicates to his brother Sir Francis Palgrave.

Mr. Robert Buchanan has a new novel coming out with Messrs. Chatto and Windus. It is entitled Andromeda, and is an idyl of the great river, meaning the Thames. The date of the story is the early part of the Queen's reign. It opens at the island of Canvey, near the mouth of the Thames, and at a little hostelry. Canvey Island exists still says the novel and so curiously enough, does the Lobster and Smack; and even to-day, when the neighbouring shores of Kent and Essex are covered with new colonies and ever-increasing resorts of the tourist, Canvey is practically terra incognita and its one house of public entertainment as solitary and desolate as ever. The town of Southern has practically arisen since this story began at Canvey.

Morocco has been the subject of several books lately, and second of Mr. Meakins trilogy is announced to appear shortly. One little book however, which was to have dealt with Southern Morocco and the Atlas range, from the pen of Mr. F. G. Aflalo, will not appear, though Messrs. Smith, Elder had it almost ready. The author's father, who has relations with the Moorish Court, took exception, on political and social grounds, to so many of the comments, that it has been thought preferable to withdraw the book altogether, the publishers courteously assenting to this course. The volume was to have contained upwards of thirty full-page photographs of Morocco city and its inhabitants, taken by the author last summer. Many of these will, doubtless be used by him in a forthcoming lecture at the London Institution.

Literature is doing its own part towards helping those who may suffer from the present war. The profits accruing from a volume which Messrs. Longmans are to publish will go to the Lord Mayor's Fund. The volume consists of sermons by Dr. Paget, the Dean of Christ Church, who is chaplain to the Queen's Own Oxford Hussars. It is dedicated to Colonel Viscount Valentia and the officers and men of that regiment. The title is The Redemtion of War, and the first and last sermons bear directly on that question—What is there to redeem war? The others, as the Dean remarks, were preached to the Oxfordshire Hussars, with the hope of bringing out some points of true soldierly character.

Mr. Le Gallienne's tragic fairy tale, the Worshipper of the Image, will be published by Mr. Lane towards. Dora Myrl the Lady Detective, is a volume of stories by Mr. M. McD. Dodkin, Q.C., which Messrs. Chatto will publish during the early spring. The same firm have in the press a revised edition, prepared by Mr. Ernest Vizetelly, of the English translation of Zola's novel. The Conquests of Plassans. Of Mr. Dent's issue of Dickens, Bleak House, in three volumes is just being published. This completes the edition, except for writings that are still copyright. Messrs. White announce for publication during the spring, novels by Mr. Bertram Mitford, Mr. Fergus Hume, Mr. Richard Marsh and Mr. Hume Nisbet. In their six penny series they are to include John Strange Winter's story, Beautiful Jim.

Mr. William Nicholson has done a portrait of Lord Kitchener, which Mr. Heinemann will publish. —Two plays will be published by Mr. Heinemann —Professor Gilbert Murray's Carlyon Sahib and Hauptmann's The Sunken Bell, as this English translation is entitled.—Speaking of plays, it may be noted that Mr. Stephen Phillips has already had three offers for the American dramatic rights of his Paholo and Francesca, also a proposal to produce the play in Paris, and there is a prospect of its being seen in Vienna. Mr. Charles Lowe's life-sketches of Our Greatest Living Soldiers will be published by Messrs. Chatto. There are portraits.—Sir Frederick Bridge supplies music to a special hymn which the Rev. S. J. Stone has written for the Day of Intercession, Feb. 11. The hymn will be published at once by Messrs' Skeffington.—Mr. Dent will shortly begin the issue of his new International Cyclopædic Primers. Two of the first volumes will be by Dr. Hill, Master of Downing, and Dr. Ramsay. In the series of Master Musicians, Mr. Dent will shortly publish a volume on Bach by Mr. Abdy Williams.

When it was first published in 1869, Lorna Doone was an utter failure, and it is possible that its merits would never have been discovered by the general public but for the marriage of the Princess Louise to the Marquess of Lorne in 1871. The public somehow conceived that there was a connection between the names "Lorna" and "Lorne" and bought up the whole edition, to find that, though the book had no reference to the Royal marriage it was the most fascinating novel which had appeared for years. As those who have read the later works of the author of Lorna Doone are aware, he was an enthusiastic market gardener, and the well-kept acres at Teddington, where he breathed his last, testify solidly and with financial success to the interesting fact. Mr. Blackmore, who was born on June 7, 1825, at Longworth, Berkshire, not in Devonshire as many people have surmised, was educated at Blundell's Grammar School, Tiverton (the present Archbishop of Canterbury being one of his schoolfellows), and at Exeter College, Oxford, of which he was a scholar. He was called to the Bar in 1852, and took to the work of a conveyancer. Twelve years after, however, he published his first novel, Clara Vaughan, and, turning his back on the law and the Middle Temple, lived until the end the life of a man of letters and an agriculturist.

The death of another war correspondent—Mr Ferrand, of the *Morning Post*—draws great attention to the dangers of that dangerous profession. It is a profession which can hardly fail to become more and more dangerous as time goes on. In the earlier wars, fought under the eyes of the press, it was a comparatively easy matter for the reporter to see all that there was to be seen without getting unduly in the way of bullets, and, except against savage foes, his character of non-combatant protected him. In these days of long-range weapons he is practically obliged to insinuate himself into the fire zone in order to form any adequate idea of what is going on and so finds his risks increased, just as are those of medical officers, stretcher-bearers, chaplains, and even commanders in-chief. One notes with satisfaction, however, that the popularity of the calling seems to increase *pari passu* with the risks.

UNAPPRECIATED VOLUNTEERS.

There is an immense amount of grumbling among volunteers in England at the manner in which, after the War Office have sanctioned the employment of a proportion of our civilian army at the front, obstacles to enlistment of the most unlooked-for character are being raised through the strictness of the officers deputed to make the arrangements. The Army Order regulating the employment of volunteers lays it down that the men accepted must have had two years' service, must be over 20 and under 35 (unmarried preferred), must be medically "fit," the test of fitness being the same as for active service in the regular army, and must be marksmen or first-class shots. These conditions sound reasonable enough but it is surprising how few volunteers comply with all of them. A crack corps put forward 130 candidates, all certified medically fit and all anxious to fight; yet on inquiries being made it was found that only 60 out of the 130 fulfilled all the requirements of the Army Order, 50 of the remainder being rejected because they were only second-class shots. The special hardship in this connection is that nearly every one of these 50 second-class shots could be converted into first-class shots and marksmen according to volunteer regulations any afternoon on the range, but that owing to the fact that the Government have called in all reserve ammunition no cartridges are obtainable for the purpose. It should be added that the militia, who are now proceeding to South Africa by the thousand, are only second-class shots. Another grievance of the regiment referred to is that about a dozen of its candidates for active service have been rejected because, although fully qualified in every other way, they are still two or three months distant from their twentieth birthday, a defect which would be remedied in certain cases before the men reached the seat of war. To quote the words of an officer: "What we complain of is that the Government calls upon the volunteers for assistance and then accepts our co-operation coldly and grudgingly. Every one of the men in my regiment who have been refused would have been at the front if he were a regular or a militia-man."

PIGEONS OF PEKING.

In *St. Nicholas* for February Alfred D. Sheffield tells about the pigeons of Peking. The Chinese have made pigeon-flying the decoying game that it is because they like any kind of "playing for keeps." Even in kite-flying, they fix little hooks to their kite-strings and try to pull in each other's kites, and count it fair to keep any kite that drops into their yards. They will tell you that a kite or a strange pigeon that comes to your place, if given up, takes away your "family luck." So you must tear the kite and keep the pigeon. But when you see the town dandies sauntering out with their fans, and bird-cages to watch the noon kite-flying, criticising the flocks and their tactics, and arguing the fine points of decoying, you guess that "family luck" has very little to do with their game.

To decoy strange pigeons, pigeon-keepers must first train their flocks to "fly in spirals"—that is, to rise steadily in circles without straying far from the home roof. Pigeons naturally fly together in circles. Even wild pigeons wheel about in flocks before straggling off to the fields. Chinese make their birds eager for circling by keeping them shut up in a wicker house built on the ground around the dove-cote; and they cure their birds of straggling by pelting them with pebbles when they try to alight anywhere except on one spot—the ridge-pole of the roof facing their wicker house. The flock must alight here in a bunch, and immediately walk down to the eaves. This is done to bring any strange pigeon among them down within sight of the grain, which is then scattered on the floor of the wicker house. Pigeons are fed only after flying, for unless hungry they are lazy and unmanageable. Their food is millet, sorghum-seed, or corn, which their keepers use to get as much work from them as possible for as little feeding as possible. When there is much flying and calling down to do, they are usually fed with millet, which is so small that it keeps them eating a long while without filling them. At other times their food is sorghum-seed. Corn is not very good for pigeons, but they are so found of it that pigeon-keepers usually have it on hand to call them down when they are already fed.

Chinese talk of three regions of pigeon flight: the "sparrow region" just above the housetops; the "crow region" where the crows pass over the city at daybreak; and the "eagle region." In every flock are several strong-winged birds that will rise to the eagle region. These are the "highfliers, which are usually sent up first, carrying whistles as a challenge to other flocks to join them. When they have mounted to some height, the heavier-winged birds, or "low-flier," are sent up to meet them. A few stay-at-home birds are kept back to call the others down, which they do by flying round the roof and clapping their wings. Pigeon-whistles were in early times put on the birds to scare away hawks. Nowadays the hawks do not mind them at all, but they are still useful for attracting stray pigeons, for signalling, and for guiding the younger pigeons when flocks become mixed.

In Peking, flocks are sent up at sunrise, at noon, and just before sundown. Neighboring flocks always join, and their keepers then try each to draw apart his flock with call-birds, so as to bring with it any unwary pigeons from the other flocks. If a stranger is brought to the roof, the keeper coaxes it down with his own birds by throwing millet into the wicker cage.

No one ever demands back a pigeon lost in this way. Two friends will sometimes "play live pigeons," that is, give back each other's birds that may be captured from the flock during the game, but the rule is to "play dead pigeon," or, as the boys say "for keeps."

MR. WALTER CRANE ON THE WAR

The most realistic of the word painters of war writes as follows of the war now in progress:—

Every precious life lost in this terrible struggle must count for something, and the utmost a man can give must be finally taken into account. Surely, too, it ought to be put beyond all manners of doubt what we are fighting about. But there seems to be the wildest diversity of opinion current on this point. It cannot be too soon to clear our ideas as to what we want or how far we are going—how far, indeed, any result justifies such a murderous game as modern warfare. Apart from morals, it isn't business—unless, indeed, we are going on the principle (or no principle) of the prize ring and are waiting for a "knock-out" on either side. Is there no statesmanship which can find out some possible basis for mutual agreement, even if it only serves as an ultimate goal for the fighters? Surely ordinary life gives enough scope for the most pugnacious instincts, and enough remains to be done in England alone to employ the best energies of the race, without trying to improve others off the face of the earth.

THE RECRUITING SERGEANT IN ENGLAND.

The recruiting sergeant is pretty much in evidence just now. The "Outlook sums him up as follows:—Without him, presumably, there would be no British Army. He stands at the gate, as it were, and cries: "Behold, this is a great business. Come in and have some! Free clothes, free grub, no work, and plenty of pocket-money! For further particulars see small bills!" And as his appearance suggests no lack of either food or beer, as his uniform, his be-ribboned cap, his stripes and his sash delight the eye, as his voice is the voice of the turtle and his manner, the manner of benevolence, he makes an excellent lure for the hungry, the indolent, and the unregenerate. This, of course, is in time of peace. At the present moment things are slightly different. That is to say, recruits are as plentiful as blackberries. They drop into his mouth, and will not be denied. Though he take hold of the wings of the morning, they will find him out; they keep him on the run all day and knock him up at night that they may importune him. And if he gets so much per head—as is popularly imagined—he should be making a huge fortune; [unless, indeed, he has contracted with the War Office on the two-for-three-ha'pence principle.

Among the officers wounded in the advance of General Warren's force is Second-Lieutenant E. J. M. Barrett of the Second Lancashire Fusiliers. Lieut. Barrett will be recognised among sportsmen as a very promising cricketer, who has already done excellent service for Hampshire, a county famous for its brilliant military cricketers, among whom are Captain Wynyard, Captain Quinton, and Major Poore, the champion batsman of 1899. Mr. Barrott is a good all-round player, with a special predilection for bowling. The official telegram states that he has been slightly wounded in the neck, and cricketers will trust that his recovery will be a speedy one.

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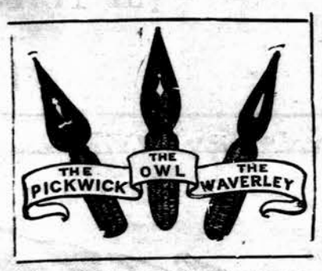

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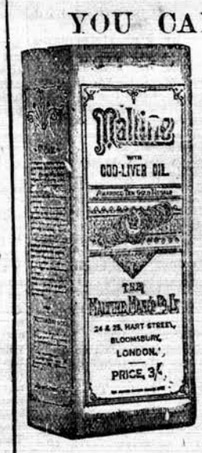

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